The Bombay Gazette.

No.6,8891.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
——— including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
——— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DU BOIS—April 10th, at Clare Road, Byculla, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Du Bois, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 20th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. GARY, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 16th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	16
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	5

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," BAKER Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail with quick despatch.)

MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain PONSONBY. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 31st instant.)

The Ship "PERISIAN," 710 tons register, Captain WATT, classed in Veritas.

This Ship has just come out of Dock, having been caulked and coppered, is now ready to receive Cargo and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Perisian*.

Bombay, 8th April 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain HOULTON, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to B. P. FIELD, JR., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DILBHUR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "SEAFORTH," Woodward Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WOODWARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co., Agents for Captain Woodward.

Bombay, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain MCPHERSON, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain MCPHERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain MCPHERSON, Barque *Lauretta*.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES SIX and ANNAS EIGHT per SHARE, will be made to SHAREHOLDERS entitled to receive the same at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th March respectively, and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS during March and April, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The Receipts for Shares issued in exchange for Certificates must be produced on application.

Shareholders entitled to participate in the first distribution of Rs. 12 per Share who have not yet applied for the same are requested to do so forthwith.

P. E. BENDIR,
DAMODER HEERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th February 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ —1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE,—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 18th proximo, NO INTEREST will be allowed by the Bank on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The following RATES of INTEREST will, as hitherto, be allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 6 Months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 Months 4 do. do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for the voluntary winding up of the Company and sale of the Company's Premises.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 20th April 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 8, Church Lane, for the following business:—

1st.—Statement of the Company's position.
2nd.—The course to be pursued with the remaining Debts due to the Company.
3rd.—The non-applied for dividends—how to be disposed of.
4th.—The Manager's claim for unexpired portion of agreement.

W. GILBERT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 9th April 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, for the supply of—

100 Cholera Belts,
100 Flannel Shirts,
100 Worsted Socks,
100 Flannel Drawers,
100 Flannel Bauians,
50 Night Caps } As per musters open for inspection in this Office.

A Cash Deposit of ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the Articles at the tendered rates, should accompany each Tender, which Deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Articles not being supplied within the time specified in the Tender.

The Articles will be subject to the survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 9th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to MR. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by MR. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY, in the Firms carried on by the said Gokuldass Tokersey, Heerjee Tokersey, Jadowjee Tokersey, and Gokuldass Jewraz,—in Bombay under the name of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY, at Vingorla under the name of MUTHOORADASS GOKULDASS, and at Belgaum under the name of HEERJEE TOKERSEY—CEASED on and from THIS DAY by the consent of all the Partners thereof; and the said Firms of MATHOORADASS GOKULDASS at Vingorla, and of HEERJEE TOKERSEY at Belgaum, will from THIS DAY be CARRIED ON by the REMAINING PARTNERS thereof, the said HEERJEE TOKERSEY, JADOWJEE TOKERSEY and GOKULDASS JEWRAJ on their own account and for their own benefit; and the firm hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY will from THIS DAY be carried on under the name of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY and COMPANY by the said Heerjee Tokersey, Jadowjee Tokersey and Gokuldass Jewraj, for their own benefit and on their own account.

The Debts and Liabilities relating to the dealings of the said old Firms of Gokuldass Tokersey in Bombay, of Mathooradass Gokuldass at Vingorla, and of Heerjee Tokersey at Belgaum, and the Outstandings due to such Firms will be paid and received by the said HEERJEE TOKERSEY, JADOWJEE TOKERSEY, and GOKULDASS JEWRAJ.—Dated this 4th day of April 1868.

ગોકલદાસ તોકરશી.
GOKULDASS TOKERSEY,
હીરજી તોકરશી.
HEERJEE TOKERSEY,
જાદવજી તોકરશી વ હીરજી તોકરશી.
JADOWJEE TOKERSEY, by Heerjee Tokersey,
ગોકલદાસ જીવરાજ.
GOKULDASS JEWRAZ.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ADDRESS.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,		65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each		10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits		25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits		20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material		8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief		18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

			Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair		1	8
COLLARS Regent	„		5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„		5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„		5	0
COTTON Socks White	„		10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„		10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each			4	0
TRAVELLING Suits			20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts			6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.			8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's			25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS			10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS			16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"			2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing departments to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.'s OFFICES are now at No. 12 APOLLO STREET, Fort David Sassoon's Building.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the Office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned TEAK TIMBER will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hutgurh, in the Abhena Peta, of the Khandeish Zilla, on the 5th May 1868:—

2,800 Teak Logs, superior
2,000 Teak Posts.

Further information will be afforded on application to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or to the Mahalkurry of Abhena.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Talloda, 3rd April 1868

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 29th February 1868.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from office, under the provisions of the Articles of Association.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 16TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th April 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, formerly belonging to Bhugwandass Pursthotumdass:—

1st.—Naigaum Property, measuring about 24,240 square yards, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-house or bungalow standing on Fazendaree ground.

2ND.—Colaba Property, being Division No. 5, warehouse with messuage, and premises erected thereon, containing thirty feet in breadth and one hundred feet in length.

3RD.—Kalbadavee Property, being all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-houses thereon erected, and standing, situate on the Kalbadavee Road, and were formerly the property of Dayaram Gopaldass, Shroff.

Further particulars and all other necessary information can be had on application.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22
do „ Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„ 15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin.	„ 38
Madeira, East India	„ 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "BETTS" Patent Trade Mark Capsules,

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 22
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best) ......per dozen	„ 24	„

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.
Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.
Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.
Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.
Wholesale Preserved Provisions.
Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.
MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.
SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

IRON SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, Rs. 450 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after 11th April.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators, Iron Ship Company.

Bombay, 10th April 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned as STEVEDORES, was DISSOLVED on the 8TH APRIL 1868, by mutual consent.

L. LAWSON,
H. J. SUMNER,

The business will in future be carried on by me.

9th April 1868. L. LAWSON.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION). NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of RUPEES TEN per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, on and after the 13th April next. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office on or before the 3rd April next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3RD to 20TH APRIL next, both days inclusive.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, at the Government Telegraph Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, at 2 P. M., on MONDAY the 13th instant, SEALED TENDERS for the execution, by the 15th May next, of REPAIRS and PAINTING to the old Government TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Colaba.

Full particulars regarding work will be given on application at the first mentioned Office during office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the refusal of any Tender.

W. R. BROOKES,
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

Bombay, 9th April 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company have opened GOODS OFFICES at DHOLLERA, WUDWAN, LIMREE, and VEERUMGAUM, from whence Cotton can be booked direct at very moderate rates to Bombay. Railway Receipts will be had on the spot there.

Goods of all description will also be booked direct from Pattun and Deesa to Bombay, and *vice versa*.

Particulars as to Rate &c., can be obtained by referring to our Agents at the abovementioned Offices, or to us, at Bombay and Ahmedabad, respectively.

By order,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents.

Bombay, Carting Agent's Office, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 10th and 13th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. FISHER, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.

UPON hearing MR. LANGLEY, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the Sixth of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to MR. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette,* and *Jami-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar,* and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese. Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton. Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters. Sausages.
Ice Creams. Cold Drinks.
Sardines. Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 25th day of February 1867, and made between JUNNA KHOJAN, of Bombay, of the one part, and ROWJEE DADAJEE, of Bombay, aforesaid, of the other part, Messes. CRAWFORD & Co., on behalf of the said Mortgagee, Rowjee Dadajee, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of April instant, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned PROPERTY. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned four days previous to the sale:—

All that piece or parcel of land or oart, surrounded by a wall, called or known by the name of Pattarwaddy, together with all sorts of trees standing or growing thereon, together with a bungalow and outhouses and a range or chawl of buildings, consisting of nine upper storied compartments standing thereon, stuate, lying, and being in Moogbhat Lane, or commonly called Candawaddy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension Tax under Nos. 32, 35, 36, and 37, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by Cross Candawaddy street, on or towards the west by the oart of Shree Sewoujee Maharaj, on or towards the north partly by the oart of Babool Damjee and partly by the oart of Cowajee Khetsy, and on or towards the south by Moogbhat Lane, lately and now in the occupation of the said Junna Khojan and her tenants.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

PROCLAMATION. BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that the Second SESSIONS of 1868 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give Notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give Notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 3rd day of April 1868, and in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after the 7th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH INSTANT to 14TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

LOVEL J. MULLINS,
Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 95 of Act XIX. of 1857, a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Cutch Financial Association (Limited) will be held on SATURDAY the 18th April, instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

To receive the Liquidators' Report and Accounts for the second year of the liquidation now past.

And to consider any other business that may be brought forward before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Liquidators of the Cutch Financial Association, Limited.

Bombay, 8th April 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, has been granted by the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of WILLIAM GARLAND, deceased, late of Secunderabad, a Quartermaster in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Lancers. All persons, therefore, having any Claim on the Estate of the said WILLIAM GARLAND are requested, to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Ninth day of June next, after which date the Assets will be remitted to the Executor of the deceased residing in England.—Dated Bombay, this 4th day of April 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24 MEADOW STREET, BOMDAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that (in addition to their former large Stock) they have just landed ex s. s. *Rangoon*, a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Coat Cases, Cigar Cases, and Overland Trunks; Courier and Hand Bags, Portable Chairs, Hunting and Driving Whips and Thongs, Ladies' Patent Spurs and Regulation Spurs, Trouser and Spur Chains, Buggy Reins and Rein Holders, Canvas Waterproof Leggings, &c.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of [Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

DESPATCH BOXES just received—

ALLEN'S 15 INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of Russia leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with stationery, writing materials, porcelain tablets, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock, complete, with leather travelling case and straps	Rs.	130
DITTO DITTO, 14 inch, of Turkey morocco, suitable for Ladies' use		100
ALLEN'S IMPROVED TRAVELLING DESK, of Russia leather, most completely and very highly finished		120
THE SELF-ACTING DESPATCH BOX, 15 inch, of Russia leather, with spring stationery rack, completely furnished with stationery and writing materials, &c., complete, with outside leather case,		100

CHUBBS' JAPANNED TIN DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with tray, portfolio, stationery, &c. &c. No. 1, Rs. 50. No. 2, Rs. 60.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS just received. The attention of Collectors of Photographs is respectfully invited to the following, which have been made expressly to order:—

HALF BOUND IN CALF, with cloth sides, various colours, gilt edges, and lettered in gilt on side "Photographs"—

15 by 13 inches	Rs.	21	
17 by 15 inches	„	25	

BOUND IN FRENCH MOROCCO, various colours, gilt edges, lettered in gilt on side Photographs—

12 by 10 inches	Rs.	12	8
17 by 15 inches	„	30	0

RICH TURKEY MOROCCO, various colours, gilt edges, lettered in gilt on side Photographs—

12 by 10 inches	Rs.	25
15 by 13 inches	„	35
17 by 15 inches	„	45

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS, in every variety, and constantly available, descriptions on application.

T. V. & Co. undertake the mounting of Photographs by experienced Workmen.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & Co.

JEWELLERY, guaranteed quality and workmanship. See our Illustrated Catalogue—post free. SOUNDY & Co.

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NEW EGG STEAM BOILER. See our Illustrated Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, WINE GLASSES, and CUPS. See our Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

BUTTER POTS and COOLERS. See Illustrated Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co

FISH CARVERS and FISH EATING KNIVES and FORKS. See our Illustrated Catalogue—free on application. SOUNDY & Co.

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TANKARDS and DRINKING CUPS. See our Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

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BISCUIT BOXES IN SILVER PLATE. Beautifully finished. See designs in our Catalogue—free by post. SOUNDY & Co.

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TOAST and EGG FRAMES and TOAST RACKS. See our Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

LIQUEUR FRAMES: beautiful designs. See our Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

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BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES. See our Catalogue—free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

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MUSICAL BOXES; in great variety, Lists of Tunes sent on application. SOUNDY & Co.,

MATHEMATICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS. Detailed Catalogues sent on application. SOUNDY & Co.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS: a large collection of beautiful subjects to select from. SOUNDY & Co.

ARMY and NAVY CUPS. Illustrations and particulars sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES: in every variety. Stereoscopes from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. Slides from Rs. 5 to Rs. 45 per dozen. SOUNDY & Co.

UNION or DOUBLE SCENT BOTTLES. Silver and Silver Gilt Mountings: newest designs. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 22 each. SOUNDY & Co.

PICKLE FORKS: in Silver Plate. From Rs. 5 each. The new push off Pickle Fork Rs. 10 each. See Illustrations in our Catalogue—free by post SOUNDY & Co.

CONCERTINAS, ENGLISH, GERMAN and ANGLO GERMAN. See our Illustrated Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

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SERAPHINA ANGELICA, or MINIATURE HARMONIUM. See our Illustrated Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

MINIFLUTES, ACCORDIONS, FLUTINAS. See our Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

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GUZOGENES, or SODA WATER MACHINES. See our Catalogue—free by post. SOUNDY & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES and WRITING CASES. Illustrations in our Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

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STATIONERY CABINETS and PAPER BOXES. See our Catalogue—free by post. SOUNDY & Co.

INKSTANDS of EBONY, WALNUT WOOD of BRONZE. See Patterns in our Illustrated Catalogue—free by post. SOUNDY & Co.

LUIS BELL, TAILOR, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	„ 45	Trousers	„ 22
Morning Coat	„ 35	Waistcoat	„ 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	„ 16
Waist-coat	„ 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	„ 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1 ... ...Rs. 20
No. 2 ... ... „ 28
No. 3 ... ... „ 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.—The present Episcopal Church of St. Andrew's is now quite incapable of meeting the rapidly increasing demand for Seats, and, under the circumstances, it is proposed to quit the present structure, and to erect a new one upon a more commodious site.

For many centuries St. Andrews was the ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland, is still the seat of her oldest University, and a chief centre of her educational institutions, besides being one of the most frequented watering-places in the Kingdom. Upon these and other accounts, it was felt that the Church to be erected should not only be spacious but an ornament to the ancient city,—so full of ecclesiastical and historical recollections. The alumni of the University in particular in all quarters of the world, and other who have derived either relaxation or instruction from residence in St. Andrews, are earnestly requested to contribute to the good work, towards which the sum of £1,800 has already been received from Members of the Church in this country, and other sources. The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 31st of July 1867, and the structure has already made considerable progress, but funds are still much wanted, and the Incumbent and Vestry appeal with confidence to their countrymen in distant lands, who have a prospect of returning to their own with riches and honour, to assist in the erection of this building to be dedicated to God's holy worship. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Oriental Bank Corporation, Rampart Row.

Building Committee { ROBERT SKINNER, Incumbent.
GEORGE MONCRIEFF, Lt.-General.
D. L. BURN.

St. Andrew's November 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	65 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	2½ p ct prem.
1,900,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	56 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
00 0,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of dia A. & China. In	185 per share.
600,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,00,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte Paris	Nomina
,000,00	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	18¼ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl.

LAND COMPANIES

,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per sh.
,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	565 per sh.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Frere Land Co.	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	625 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s.	Port Canning	325
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co	950

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four percent. Co.'s	1835-36	92
,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107¼ to 107½
Five percent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.		112½ to 112¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111¼.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. 7 per cent.

Mercantile Bills .. .. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 31st January 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.
China.	
Gold Bullion	30,195
Silver Coin	1,30,500
Hongkong.	
Gold Coin	10,000
,, Sovereigns	25,000
,, Bullion	7,57,850
Silver Coin	4,31,300
Silver Bullion	69,000
African Coast.	
Gold Coin	9,750
Silver Coin	1,000
Suez.	
Gold Coin	5,000
Silver Coin	8,930
Persian Gulf.	
Gold Coin	4,200
Silver Coin	56,100
Calcutta.	
Rupees	1,500
Cutch.	
Gold Coin	3,500
Silver Coin	36,000
Guzerat, British.	
Rupees	48,500
Total Gold Rs. 8,45,495	
,, Silver ,, 7,82,830	
Total for the week..Rs.	16,28,325
Previously Imported in the year 1868	48,85,805
Total from 1st to 31st Jany. 1868	65,14,130
Ditto same period 1867	59,74,276
Increase ..Rs.	5,39,854

EXPORTS.	Rs
Concan, British.	
Gold	8,475
Silver	1,075
Rupees	1,98,000
Guzerat British.	
Gold	4,750
Silver	2,690
Persian Gulf.	
Silver Coin	5,000
Rupees	34,000
Persian Gulf Steamer.	
Gold Coin	7,850
Silver Coin	22,700
Malabar, British.	
Gold Bullion	5,040
,, Coin	20,470
Rupees	31,000
Total Gold Rs. 40,585	
,, Silver ,, 2,94,467	
Total for the week..Rs.	3,35,052
Previously Exported in the year 1868	11,92,317
Total from 1st to 31st Jany. 1868	15,27,369
Ditto same period 1867.	40,22,882
Decrease..	21,4,5953

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 11.

[illegible], Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from Kamptee.
[illegible], Major, [illegible] N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.
[illegible], Lieutenant, [illegible] Foot, to rejoin, from England.
[illegible], Lieutenant, [illegible] Rifles, to join, from England.
[illegible], Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, from England.
[illegible], Surgeon, 7th Foot, on sick leave, from England.
[illegible], Ensign, [illegible] Foot, on duty, from England.
[illegible], Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Miller, Staff Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
[illegible], Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
[illegible], Ensign, 107th Foot, on leave, from England.
Davidson, Ensign, 107th Foot, on leave, from England.
Turner, Colonel, R. H. A., to join, from England.
Clay, Captain, 79th Foot, to join, from England.
Hewett, Lieutenant, 2/24 Foot, to join, from England.
Bean, Major, 93rd Foot, to join, from England
Hughes, Ensign, 107th Foot, to join, from England.
Burmister, Ensign, 103rd Foot, to join, from England.
Wood, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, to proceed to England, from Punjaub.
French, Pay Master, 2/10 Foot, to join, from England.
Saulez, Ensign, 103rd Foot, to join, from England.
Mouthenny, Ensign, 10th Foot, to join, from England.
Boneker, Captain, 109th Foot, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.
Fletcher, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Williams, Lieutenant, 33rd Foot, to join, from Madras.
Murray, Captain, 109th Foot, to join from England.
Fisher, Ensign, 77th Foot, to join, from England.
Graham, Ensign, 77th Foot, to join, from England.
Dawson, Ensign, 77th Foot, to join, from England.
Hall, Cornet, 19th Hussars, to join, from England.
Thomas, Ensign, 38th Regiment, to join, from England.
Crawford, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to join, from England.
Dawson, Lieutenant 106th Regiment, to join, from England.
Roche, Ensign, 10th Regiment, to join, from England
Willan, Cornet, 4th Hussars, to join, from England.
Malan, Cornet, 5th Lancers, to join, from England.
Brocken, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dera Gazee Khan.
Williams, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Meen Meer.
Forster, B. General, R. H. A., on medical certificate, from Meen Meer.
Ditmas, Lieutenant, R.A., return from duty, from Wellington.
Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Staff, to join, from Belgaum
Roche, Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Staff, to join, from Madras.
Fulton, Captain, 12th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Dharwar.

DEPARTURES.—April 11.

Reed, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment, to join Regimental Depot, to England.
Mackinlay, Surgeon, R. H. A., on duty, to England.
Lofthouse, Lieutenant, 96th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Cooper, Major, Staff, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Davidson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Pickels, Quarter Master, 18th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Miles, Vet- Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Brocken, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Ford, Captain, 1/2 Foot, on duty, to Cannanore.
Olpherts, Colonel, R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Walcott, Lieutenant, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on leave to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11th April.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
.. Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route	....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
April 10	Electric	Lewthwane	Shields, Nov. 2.
	Timoor Shaw	Dugdale	Calcutta, Feb. 25.
	Vicksburg	Strachan	Newcastle, Dec. 23.
	H. M. Euphrates (s)	Dunn	Suez, Mar. 27.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Apr. 18.
11	City of Dublin (s)	Eyanon	Annesley Bay, Mar. 21.
	City of Dunedin	Tilly	Berbera, Mar. 14.
	Meggie Lauder	Thomas	Annesley Bay, Mar. 20.
	Shahazadah	Salt	Muritius, Mar. 23.
	Her Majesty	Downie	Liverpool, Dec. 8.
	Jessy	Pentreath	Mauritius, Feb. 15.
	Bahia	Smith	Sunderland, Nov. 4.
	Burmah (s)	Gray	Calcutta, Mar. 26.
	Hope	Collins	Aden, Mar. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 11	Rangoon	Rennoldson	Aden and Suez
	Ardgowan	Kerr	Liverpool.
	City of Carlisle	Hill	Diamond Island.
	Pensacola	Gibson	Akyab.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Ship *Bolingbroke*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Burmah*, to M. Coast and Calcutta.
Barque *A. Raymon*, to Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer *Penang*, Taunton, to Kurrachee.
Ship *Martaban*, Fife, to Havre.
Ship *Bristolian*, White, to Havre.

FREIGHTS.

The tone of the Market has shown decided symptoms of weakness during the past week, owing to the large number of arrivals which have taken place; and the vessels being immediately pressed on the market, a fall in rates of fully 10s. per ton has been established for Liverpool loading, with a corresponding decline for other European ports, and we look for lower terms being accepted during the ensuing week.

For London—The "Blendina Dudley," 928 tons (not classed) was the only loading ship for this port disengaged; but has been supplemented by the "Coldstream," 783 tons, taking the berth; and will no doubt command the entire attention of shippers, as quick despatch is guaranteed.

For Liverpool—The "Almorah," 1,107 tons, "Bechardass Ambidass" 1,076 tons, "French Empire," 1,314 tons, "Romania," 1,150 tons, "West Riding," 1,083 tons, all Colonial built vessels, have secured part cargoes of Cotton at from £2-5-0 to £2-12-6; while the Iron ships "Hartfell," 1,224 tons, "Weathersfield," 1,168 tons, have secured Cotton at £2-17-6 to £3-5-0 all for May loading. The "Robert Ritson," 641 tons, gets a full cargo of Cotton at £2-15-0 with prompt despatch.

Falmouth for United Kingdom—The "Northumbrian," 572 tons, has been chartered to load a full cargo of Cotton at £3-2 6.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d
,,	Seeds	£1 12s 6d
London	Cotton	£3 0s 0d
,,	Seeds	£2 10s 0d

The market closes dull with a declining tendency.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, April 11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS, up to 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, for the supply of—

8,000 lbs. of PRESERVED POTATOES.

A Cash Deposit of Ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the Articles at the tendered rate, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Article not being supplied within the time specified in the Tender, or not being tendered of approved quality.

The Potatoes will be subject to the survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards its rejection or otherwise.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 11th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN BARRETTO, GABRIEL VIEGAS, and SALVADOR VIEGAS, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitants, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of PASCOAL MANOEL DE SILVA, deceased, have contracted to sell unto DINANATH GUNGADHURJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant,—All that piece of land or ground and oart, or coconaut garden called Gaiwady buildings, standing therein, situate on the Hansalle Road in Mahim, within the Island of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 8,857 square yards, little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim road, on or towards the west by the oart of Celestina de Almeida, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the oart of Vittoba Jeevanjee and the oart of Balloo Meeya Abdoolla Bathey, and which said piece of land, bungalow, and buildings are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 356. All persons having any claim, by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, legacies, maintenance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, the Purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office in Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if any there be.—Dated this 11th day of April 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1.
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.
Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

Terms—Cash.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, 13th APRIL 1868.

XIth Grand Performance,
AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

UNABATED SUCCESS
of these
UNIQUE PERFORMANCES.

SOUTHAM'S
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
HERBERTE AND BURTON'S
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
MUSKERRY.

MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
in their
CLASSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Laugh and Grow Fat,
Be Merry and Wise,
Care killed the Cat,
This Truth don't Despise.

DAVE CARSON
AS THE
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
In which he will give Readings from Shakspeare in the
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND YANKEE DIALECTS,
DIEU ET MON DROIT,
E PLURIBUS UNUM,
SOUR KROUT AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
PLEASE STUDY THE PROGRAMME.

Part First.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
will preside at the Pianoforte.

Overture—*Zampa*, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus,—"Hither we come" (*Enchantress*), .. Company.
Silver Moonlight Winds are Blowing. Mr. W. Burton.
The Twins—(*Hormusjee's*), ...Dave Carson.
Come o'er the Stream, Dear Jessie, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
The Hen Convention ....,, G. Southam.

By particular desire will be sung the Beautiful Quartette, Dreaming of Angels ...Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte and Southam.

To conclude Part First
DAVE CARSON
will deliver an Absurdly Eccentric Effusion entitled
PICKAYUNE BUTLER.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Second.

Ballad—"Oh Happy be Thy Dreams"...Mr. S. Herberte.

ECCENTRIC SONG AND DANCE,
"Good Bye, Sally Dear," ....Mr. G. Southam.

Violin Solo,......*Air*—Nationale Americaine,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

Romanzo—"La Figlia del Regimento,"
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

Part Second will terminate with the
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Third
will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment
with a new
BURLESQUE OPERA,
Subject taken (a long way) from
"Old Deccan Days,"
And for want of a Name will be entitled
NAIQUE DAVEDASS KARSENDASS.

Rinaldino (*A Shepherd and the biggest Pet amongst the Lambs*) .... Signor Herbertino.
Marquis De Cardozo, (*Villaine Magnifique*), ... Signor Burtonosi.
Clarissa, (*A stray'd Lamb in love with the shepherd*) .... Signora Southamusti.
Naique 1070, (*A quondon Editor of a Native Paper, but not the Proper—cur*), Signor Carsonini.

In Preparation, a NEW LOCAL HINT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6
Stalls	,, 4
Upper Circle	,, 3
Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8.45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder :—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ELLORA," Capt. T. S. Murray, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 17th April, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, now in occupation of the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LEONIDAS," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain Thompson.

Just Published.

"WRINKLES," or, Hints to Sportsmen and Travellers, upon Dress, Equipment, Armament, and Camp Life. By H. A. L., "The Old Shekarry, with *Illustrations*,—Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Second Edition, enlarged.

THE SPORTING RIFLE and its Projectiles. By Lieut. James Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps.—Rs. 54

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Second Edition.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA: containing information for Ladies, on Outfit, Furniture, Housekeeping, Children, Servants, Stables, and Travelling, together with a number of Receipts for Indian Cookery. By a Lady Resident.—Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Mr. Darwin's New Work.

THE VARIATION of Animals and Plants under Domestication. By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., &c., author of the "Origin of Species." 2 vols. octavo—Rs. 21.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

RED SEA CHARTS.—On a large scale, four sheets in two parts; mounted on cloth.—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

HINTS for the NAVIGATION of Steamers on some of the P. and O. Routes, including the Route from Aden to Annesley Bay. Seried.—Rs. 1-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—Extensive and valuable Property for sale by Order of the Court of Chancery in England.

Mr. W. MEIKLEJOHN, of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidators of the above Company, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1868, and following days, at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, (adjoining the Agra and the Punjab Bank)—

The whole of the Plant, Steamers, Barges, Machinery, Stores, Landed Property, and Effects of the "Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited," at Kurrachee, and the adjacent places, viz. :—Munora, Ghizree and Kotree (near Hydrabad, and on the River Indus, as follows :—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers	Tonnage	Horsepower	Carrying capacity Tons.	Draft of water laden.	Average speed.	Builders' name and date of Building.
Indus	265	120	80	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Caird & Co., Greenock, 1861.
Soane	227	130	40	4 ft.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.
Jhelum	350	150	120	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.
Gogra	232	120	40	3 ft. 8 in.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.
Oobarah	568	120	2 0	2 ft. 2 in.	12 Knots	Purchased from H. M.'s Government in 1865, built of quarter inch steel plating.

PARTICULARS CONTINUED.

Names of Steamers.	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of wood every 12 hours.	Passage accommodation.	Floats, feathering or Common.
				mds.	1st Class.	
Indus	Kurrachee, Nov 1861	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	700	6	Common.
Soane		Henderson & Co.	Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4	Common.
Jhelum	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkady	Diagonal direct.	800	4	Patent Feathering.
Gogra		Caird & Co.	Direct action with oscillating vertical cylinders.	650	4	Patent Feathering.
Oobarah		Westwood & Baily.	Horizontal direct.	800	8	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order. Three of these Steamers are just completing monthly Charters for Transport of Railway material.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.—The "Allahabad," 670 tons; "Munora," 201 tons; "Kurrachee," 223 tons; "Khetty," 218 tons; "Hydrabad," 244 tons; "Sehwan," 195 tons; "Sukkur," 204 tons; "Mooltan," 218 tons; "Mittunkote," 370 tons; "Lahore," 827 tons; "Kotree," 424 tons.

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FACTORY AND COMPOUND AT KOTREE.—This Factory is *pucka* built; was erected in 1866; stands in a Compound measuring about 1291 square yards, situated on the right bank of the Indus, adjoining the Indus Flotilla Works and Post Office; well placed for protection from dust; comprising—

Engine House with Engine and Boiler, and a constant water supply;
Draftsmen's, Engineers' and Timekeepers' Offices;
Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' Shops;
Ample Storehouses;
Steam Hammer, Lathe, Turning, Boring and Levelling Machines;
Engineers' Tools; and a variety of Stores;
With all the requisite appliances for repairing Machinery, Engines and Steamers.

The land is lease-hold for the term of 51 years, from August 1865, renewable for the like period, and subject to a rental of Rupees 16 per annum, and to a local cess of one Anna per Rupee of the rent.

FUEL.—A large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamer's use.

IRON HOUSE WITH OFFICE FURNITURE AND LARGE COMPOUND AT KURRACHEE.—This property has been in use as the Kurrachee Office and Station of the Company.

The plot of ground is situate on the McLeod Road in convenient proximity to the McLeod Road Railway Goods Station; contains about 10,583 square yards, comprising a Well and a Flagstaff; is held under lease for 99 years from September, 1858, and is subject to an annual payment of Rupees 300, for Government and Municipal taxes.

A WOODEN HOUSE AT GHIZREE BUNDER IN FAIR ORDER.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND BUNGALOW AT KURRACHE.—This House and Bungalow stand in a large Compound measuring about 4,310 square yards; are situate in one of the best parts of the Camp on the Victoria Road, near to the Frere Hall.

They were formerly used as Club Billiard Rooms and Library by the Sind Railway Company.

There are Outhouses, Stables and Godowns, in good repair.

The property is leasehold, held for the term of 99 years from the 25th day of September 1858, and is subject to an annual payment of Rupees 45 for Government and Municipal taxes.

DOCKYARD PROPERTY AT MUNORA.—A powerful pair of Sheers in good order; a small portable Driving Engine; Rolling Machine; Punching and Cutting Machines; Forges; Circular Saws, and Tools;

Supplementary Engine, formerly belonging to the Steamer "Sutlej"; 2 fire boxes with tubes and two worn boilers; a spare paddle shaft of the Steamer "Indus;" spare intermediate shaft and spare boiler tubes of the Steamer "Gogra;" condenser belonging to the Steamer "Jhelum"; spare pyston rod and Cylinder cover; a quantity of copper piping of different sizes; a large quantity of Rivets, a small Engine suitable for a screw lighter or water tank; two iron 9 pounder guns;

One anchor boat in course of construction; a large Iron Lighter; portions of the iron plating frame, angle irons and beams of two iron barges, and a large variety of Marine Engineering Stores.

TERMS OF SALE, &c.—According to the conditions of sale shown on application and produced at the time of sale, all the Steamers, Barges, Boats, Factory, Machinery, Property, and Effects above referred to, will be put in one lot subject to a reserved price; if not sold in one lot, the same will be sold in several lots without reserve to the highest bidder.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the lot or lots, and the balance to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers into the "Oriental Bank Corporation," at Kurrachee, to the credit of James Charles Bolton and Robert Wilson, Official Liquidators of the Company, within ten days from the date of purchase; failing which, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the lots re-sold on account of and at the risk of the original purchaser. The Steamers, Barges, Appurtenances, &c. will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on the date of sale.

STEAMERS AND PROPERTY OPEN FOR INSPECTION TEN DAYS BEFORE THE SALE.

Sale to Commence Each Day at 11 A.M.

Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer.

Further information, with plans of the property, survey reports on the Steamers, &c., on application, at Kurrachee to Mr. FOX, Agent, and in London to Messrs. BOLTON & WILSON, 6 Billiter Street, E.C., Official liquidators of the said Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

	Rs.	
The Bengal Army List, corrected to 31st March	5	8
Broughton's Civil Procedure Code	22	8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, 5th Ed.	14	8
Norton on the Law of Evidence, 6th Edition	17	8
Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Whipping and Police Acts	5	8
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages	7	8
The Abbe Dubois on the manners and customs of the People of India. 2nd Edition	20	0
Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council of India for 1867	6	0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c.	5	8
Conductor Skinner's work on Indian and Burman Timbers	6	0
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India	12	8

CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Bombay, 11th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned property will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises hereinafter mentioned, by and under the powers of sale vested in the Mortgagee, named SHA NAMIDASS CHAMPSEE, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, named SHA JUMNADASS BHUGWANDASS, Shettia of Wannee Zarolah Summust Dussa Saznunoo, as per Deed of Mortgage dated the 8th October 1867 :—All that the piece or parcel of ground and messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, together with the Church or Pagoda of Hingla Davee thereon, respectively erected and built, situate in the C. Division, under Bhooleshwur ward or Sub-district, in the oart commonly called or known by the name of Fofulwady, without the Fort of Bombay, and on the west side thereof, the same being eighty-five feet in length and twenty-nine feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the house of Ballajee Bhicajee, on the west by the house of Luxumon Limajee, on the south by the ground of the Oart of Muddonjee Kessowjee and Madowjee Kessowjee, and on the north by the oart of Bhanna Gadee, the same being numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 278. All persons having any claim against the abovementioned premises, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned at his Office, No. 7 Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be effected and completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 11th day of April 1868.

R. J. ABRAHAM,
For W. H. THACKER,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a Discount of 20 to 25 per cent. for CASH only :—

Boxes, Fancy,
Bronze Ornaments,
Cheroot Holders,
Cigar Cases,
Combs,
Counterpanes.
Cooking Stoves,
Embroidery,
Embossing Presses,
Envelopes,
Fans,
Fancy Goods,
Fruits, Preserved,
Games,
Glassware, Bohemian,
Gold Beading,
Goglets,
Guard Books,
Hair Brushes,
Ice Boxes,
Imitation Jewellery,
Ink Stands,
India Rubber Bands,
Jet Ornaments,
Ladies' Companions,
Looking Glasses,
Meerschaum Pipes,
Musical Boxes,
Oil Prints,
Oil Paintings,
Oil Cloth,
Opera Glasses,
Penknives,
Pencils,
Perfumery,
Powder Puffs,
Sealing Wax,
Soap,
Spectacles,
Stencil Plates,
Table Linen, English and Country made,
Toys,
Tobacco Pouches,
Walking Sticks,
Watches, gold, silver & gilt,
Willow Baskets,
Wine Coolers,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desk & Portfolios.

Parisian Kid Gloves at Rupee 1 per pair—Cash.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

Extension of time in posting Overland Letters.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland and Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *times named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Rutnagherry Vingoorla Goa Karwar Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

Banghy Parcels.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	4 0

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.
Hon. G. Foggo.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.
Rev. F. J. Spring.
Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Rev. W. Maule.
Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
Rev. C. Gilder.
Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

The Rev. Mr. Spring has allowed such an unconscionable length of time to elapse between the publication of the scandalous and shameful proceedings detailed in the letter of "J. C." which appeared in our columns of the 2nd instant, and his answer which we publish this morning that he has either been trading unduly on the forbearance of the public, or been extremely impervious to the character of the charges with which his name stands associated in a very obnoxious light. The public is now, however, in possession of his vindication, and Mr. Spring must have singular ideas of logic if he imagines that his answer "refutes the charge" contained in "J. C.'s" letter. Wherein is it a refutation, we would ask? It bears out, not by inference, but by direct assertion and positive admission, every statement in "J. C.'s" letter excepting one, for it seems from the gracious explanation of Mr. Spring that "J. C." was egregiously in error in stating that the poor Cathedral apse (costing about Rs. 1,500) had been built out of the misappropriated money. It was other extensive repairs (amounting to more than Rs. 22,000) to the Cathedral that were paid for out of the School Fund, but "the apse"—remarkable fact—had the singular good fortune to be constructed out of voluntary subscriptions!

The want of candour in Mr. Spring's letter—calling that a refutation which is in truth and in fact an admission—and the length of time which the reverend gentlemen has allowed to elapse since the scandal with which his name has been connected was publicly brought to light renders it desirable to place in juxtaposition the statements of "J. C." and the admissions which Mr. Spring, by an unjustifiable missuse of language calls a "refutation."

In 1859 or 1860, as "J. C." asserts, a school was established in the Fort with the aid of the Christian Knowledge Society for the education of girls of all races. Several years later, Mr. Premchund Roychund contributed, through the late Mr. Fletcher, towards a building fund for this school, five shares in a Joint Stock Company, which in September 1865 realized Rs. 42,500, and this with the balance then in hand made the amount at the credit of the School Building Fund Rs. 56,500. Mr. Spring's knowledge of the transaction seems to begin a year before the shares were converted into cash by Mr. Fletcher, for upon his own admission he read to the Bombay Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society in November 1864 a communication from Mr. Fletcher, to the effect that a donation of five Mazagon Company's shares had been given "for the purpose of building school houses on the Esplanade for schools conducted by the Chaplains of the Cathedral." Mr. Fletcher adds that the amount "will be added to a sum in hand for the same object—an object to which the Christian Knowledge Society has so liberally contributed." This demonstrates, beyond all possible doubt, that Mr. Fletcher obtained the donation for the aid of the particular school which had been promoted by the Christian Knowledge Society, and which was open to girls of all races and creeds. Mr. Spring here "refutes" nothing. He confirms from Mr. Fletcher's own handwriting, "J. C.'s" first assertion in its whole length and breadth, that the shares were given for a specific purpose, and that the money realised from them was originally devoted by Mr. Fletcher to that purpose. Mr. Spring thus stands convicted on this item out of his own mouth.

The next assertion of "J. C.s" is that a great portion of the money thus given for the building of schools, at which girls of all castes and beliefs were to be instructed, has been misapplied to the extension and ornamentation of the Church of England Cathedral. The question for the public is simply this. Is the charge true or is it not true? Mr. Spring comes forward to "refute" the charge. How does he "refute" it? He says: "A few months ago money was urgently required to pay debts long outstanding incurred by previous trustees in works connected with the improvement of the Cathedral and assistance promised by Government was long withheld. . . . . . . I paid off the debts of the Cathedral from these funds." That is to say, Mr. Spring, who by Mr. Fletcher's death became the sole custodier of the donation for the grand and noble purpose of constructing schools for the education of children unable otherwise to obtain instruction, devotes a great portion of the money to the altogether insignificant, petty, and profitless purpose of ornamenting the Cathedral. We do not know a grosser outrage on common sense, not to speak of the moral qualities of the action at all. This, in the ordinary phraseology of law, is called breach of trust, and the Advocate General whom Mr. Spring professes to have consulted would probably, in the full light now shed upon it, be the first to call it so. Let Mr. Spring look at what he has done. He has devoted money given for a great catholic purpose to a peddling, sectarian, and denominational one. He has misappropriated money intended for the general good of the community to the purposes of a mere Christian sect (we use the word in no offensive sense)—the Church of England. Nor is that the worst view of the case. The great catholic purpose to which we refer, the general good of the community to which we refer, is the education of children for whom an all-wise Government has provided no means of education whatever, or next to none; and the peddling, paltry, contemptible purpose which in Mr. Spring's estimation appears to be positively sacred and to which the money has been devoted (we are ashamed to state it) is the execution of some additional stone work in one of the buildings where Bombay episcopalians worship. Thus he has deprived the children of poor Christians in Bombay, and the children of many natives, from receiving the benefit of this donation for all time to come, unless the public of Bombay compels him to refund the misapplied money; in order that an old and perishable building may be made to look a little better and that a few episcopal paraphernalia to which one half of Protestant christendom does not attach the value of a straw, may be added to it. Again Mr. Spring stands convicted out of his own mouth of having done a great and grievous wrong to the general community of Bombay, by misappropriating money lying in his hands as a public trust.

On this point "J. C." asserted that the assent of the donor had been obtained to the diversion of the money to the sectarian purpose to which it has been devoted. What is Mr. Spring's "refutation?" Why, that the assent of the donor was obtained! But while "J. C." maintains that the assent is not worth the paper on which it was written, Mr. Spring professes to believe that it entirely exculpates him. The instant Mr. Premchund Roychund gave over the shares to Mr. Fletcher, that same instant the public acquired a vested interest in the administration of the donation, which neither the donor nor the trustees in whom it became vested could annul. The only interest that remained either to the donor, his trustees, or the public was to see that the money was properly applied at the earliest opportunity; and until that opportunity came their mutual interest was in seeing that the money was not misapplied. Mr. Spring knows that if he had appealed to the public—the only party really and practically interested in the donation—and asked its sanction to this application of the school fund to the ornamentation of the Cathedral, the proposal would have been met with a storm of indignation, which would have ended in a memorial to Government to associate some one with him in the Trusteeship as a guarantee against the possible misdirection of the fund. Suppose the Advocate General with whom he informs us he consulted had, with covert irony, advised him to devote the money to the Pinjrapole or to the erection of a Scotch Church, we have no doubt that Mr. Spring's knowledge of the common rules of business would have at once informed him that the terms on which he held the money positively forbade any such misappropriation of it!

It is also stated by "J. C." that a league has been formed between Mr. Spring and the Diocesan Board of Education to apply the balance of the money to the erection of a memorial school to the late Bishop Cotton, which we believe will be exclusively Christian. Again, we have to ask, how does Mr. Spring "refute" this? Again we have to answer, by admitting and reiterating it, thus farther misappropriating the original grant. We are glad to notice from the *Bombay Saturday Review* of Saturday that the sanction which Government gave to this proposed amalgamation of the funds held by the Board on the one hand and Mr. Spring on the other has been withdrawn, and an explanation demanded of the whole affair. If it is possible to convince Mr. Spring of anything, this sharp action on the part of Government ought to disclose to him how his conduct is regarded by the general community. A gentleman who comes forward and indites such a letter as we publish this morning is utterly unfit to be entrusted longer with the custody of the balance at present in his hands. He declares that the funds are "entirely at his disposal unfettered by any trust or agreement," from which the public may infer that the Rev. Mr. Spring considers himself at perfect liberty to do what he pleases with the money entrusted to him. He may pay off the organ debt, if he pleases, or put the money in his own pocket, and nobody is to have the right to ask him what he is doing. He considers himself, apparently, perfectly irresponsible. It is clear that such a man should not be allowed to hold the fund for a day longer, and we shall be delighted to see steps taken to have it placed in secure hands, and to compel restoration of the sum which has been misapplied. The public will never submit to Rs. 22,000 of their money being scandalously misappropriated, nor will they run the risk of allowing the balance of a public donation to remain in the hands of a person who seems to scout all responsibility concerning it.

We regret to hear from our Rajcote correspondent that Lieut. R. R. W. Greenlaw, wing subaltern of H. M.'s 17th Regiment, N. I., has been placed under arrest for disobedience of the orders of his superior officer, Lieut. Colonel Pogson, commanding the Brigade. This unfortunate young officer would appear to be deeply involved in debt, and circumstances arising out of his pecuniary embarrassments were the cause of his having placed himself in such an unpleasant predicament.

The *Delhi Gazette* :—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Peshawur on the evening of the 1st instant about half past 7. He was met beyond the Fort on the Pindee road by Brigadier-General Dunsford, C. B., and the Commissioner, Major Pollock. His Excellency alighted from the dak gharry and was taken by the Commissioner direct to his house, where at dinner he met a large circle of friends. It was feared at one time that His Excellency would not arrive on that day, as heavy rain had detained him for many hours at Attock.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 11th April.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee	Old	170 to 178
Akote		
Khandeish		
Barsee		160 to 165
Dhollera		
Bhownuggur		195 to 197
Broach		195 to 200
Vingorla		190 to 195
Compta		190 to 195
Dharwar Sawginned		195 to 200
Oomrawuttee	New	210 to 212
Akote		
Broach		225 to 230
Dhollera		222 to 224
Bhownuggur		
Veeraval		190 to 205

Ready Sales... ... ... 1,200 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,700 ,,
Market strong, good demand.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL—THE REV. MR. SPRING'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following statements of facts, as the simplest mode of refuting the charge contained in "J. C.'s" letter, which appeared in your issue of the 2nd instant.

In November 1864, before any of the present trustees (myself excepted) were appointed, the late Mr. Fletcher obtained an allotment of five shares in the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company from Mr. Premchund Roychund. The transaction is thus described in a note without date in Mr. Fletcher's handwriting which came into my possession on the 21st November 1864 :—"Will you, on my behalf, communicate to the meeting" (of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge) "that one, who does not wish his left hand "to know what his right hand is doing, has "presented five shares in the Mazagon Reclama-"tion Company for the purposes of building "school houses on the Esplanade for schools "conducted by the Chaplains of the Cathedral. "The shares are in my name, and the proceeds "will be added to the amount already in hand "for the same object, to which the S. P. C. K. "has already so liberally contributed."

The latter part of this refers to the sum of Rs. 5,000 at credit of an account with Messrs. Remington and Co. called the "Cathedral School Fund."

I have no information as to how the shares were realized or where the proceeds were deposited, until January 1867, when the sum of Rs. 42,994-14-11 was deposited in the Bank of Bombay for six months at 4 per cent. interest in the joint names of Mr. Fletcher and myself. This was done without reference to the trustees, who were not aware of the existence of this money till June 1867, when I circulated a minute, sent to me by Mr. Fletcher, dated 19th April 1867. He then wrote thus :—"About this time five Mazagon shares were pre-"sented to me by Premchund Roychund, which "I told him I should appropriate towards the "erection of a girls' school."

In July, 1863, Mr. Fletcher obtained a grant of Rs. 7,000 from Government for two day schools kept in the Fort under the superintendence of the Chaplains of the Cathedral. This sum was deposited early in 1864, along with the donation of the S. P. C. K., at credit of the Cathedral School Fund, which account was entirely under the control of the chaplains, *not* the trustees of the Cathedral.

In July 1867, at the expiration of the period for which the money had been deposited in the Bank of Bombay, and after Mr. Fletcher had left India, I transferred the sum of Rs. 43,854-13-3 to this account, with instructions that it should be invested in Government paper.

In 1865 Mr. Fletcher had induced Government to grant a site for the Fort Christian Schools on the Esplanade to be built after a certain design. The intention had been to invest the funds and school in the trustees of the Cathedral, but the foundations were laid before they were consulted: a rough draft of a trust-deed was prepared, but the trustees were not disposed to undertake to proceed with the erection of a building, the first estimates for which were upwards of Rs. 1,50,000, when there was only the sum of Rs. 43,854 available, and little hope of raising more;—for I should mention that the whole of the Rs. 12,000 given by the S. P. C. K. and Government had been expended upon laying the foundation of the proposed school house.

A few months ago money was urgently required to pay debts long outstanding incurred by previous trustees in works connected with the improvement of the Cathedral, and assistance promised by Government was long withheld.

Seeing that it was impossible to carry out Mr. Fletcher's scheme for building a school as originally designed, the trustees took into consideration how they should act with respect to the funds, which, however, were still at my own disposal.

Reference was made to Mr. Premchund, the original donor, who intimated by letter that the money, so far as he was concerned, was entirely at the disposal of the trustees to expend in any manner they thought best. Accordingly, after consulting the Advocate General, and with the authority of all my co-trustees, I paid off the debts of the Cathedral from these funds, replacing, however, the sum of Rs. 14,479 received from Government towards the cost of the renovation.

Thus—from the sum of		Rs. 43,854
I paid Cathedral Debts Rs. 32,551		
less ,, 14,479		
	Rs. 18,072	
I paid also the Architect's commission on the designs of the school, estimated at 1½ lac	,, 3,614	
		21,686
	Balance	22,168

which amount remains in cash and Government paper in the hands of Messrs. Remington and Co., on account of the Cathedral School Fund.

With respect to this property, I was authorized by the trustees to communicate with the Diocesan Board of Education to ascertain whether, with the help of other funds, they would undertake to apply it to the erection of a school house, and at the same time a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Architectural Improvement Committee, for the information of Government, asking sanction to some such arrangement.

The trustees never assumed any control over the money, beyond authorizing me to pay the Cathedral debts, and this I had no hesitation in doing, as the funds were entirely at my disposal unfettered by any trust or agreement, and without the slightest reference to Miss Prescott, or a school "in which (to use "J. C.'s" words) Christians and heathens were to be educated together."

As to the legality of the whole transaction, I believe, I am well advised; and as to moral grounds, I feel that the trustees were fully justified in all they did.

Allusion having been made by "J.C." to the apse of the new chancel, I may here mention that the late Captain Finch, R.E., the Architectural Executive Engineer in charge of the works at the Cathedral, and then one of the trustees, informed his co-trustees, on the 30th of October last, that the expense of completing and putting a stone-roof on the apse would be from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500, and he suggested that if that sum were at once procured from the public, he could undertake to complete the apse by Christmas day. The trustees, aided by a few persons attending the Cathedral services and other friends, raised Rs. 1,510 by the 7th November by voluntary subscriptions. The apse was completed, and paid for, and opened on the day indicated.

The accusation of "J. C." against myself as a Christian minister is an unwarrantable imputation on my character. He appeals to the trustees as honourable men, who could not have sanctioned the proceedings with knowledge of the facts, which it is implied, if not suggested, that I have suppressed, or respecting which I have misinformed them. The trustees authorize me to say that nothing was kept back, but that everything connected with the matter was fully placed before them, and formed the subject of much anxious consideration. If "J.C." is not satisfied with what I here state, I refer him to any of the trustees (Colonel Fuller, R.E., excepted, who has only very recently been elected in the room of the late Captain Finch). Their names are the Rev. C. T. Wilson, *ex-officio*, A. T. Crawford, Esq., G. M. Stewart, Esq., and the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley. I trust "J. C." will publicly withdraw this imputation on my character.

The trustees have acted to the best of their judgment and ability for the honour of St. Thomas's Cathedral and for the good of the "Fort Christian Schools," which we are all anxious to see established.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Bombay, 11th April. F. J. SPRING.

LATEST NEWS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 25th March, Aft.

The Cotton Market is firm and in moderate demand. Dhollera 8¾d.

The *Massilia* takes from Marseilles £170,000 in specie for Bombay.

LONDON, 26th March, Aft.

The Cotton Market to-day shows a tendency upwards. Dhollera 8⅞d.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,750,000
Bills discounted	£19,000,000
Bullion	£21,500,000

Withdrawal from the Bank of England to-day £127,000.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, 27th March.

The House of Commons yesterday voted the abolition of flogging in the Army by a majority of 152 votes against 127 votes—notwithstanding the opposition of Sir John Pakington.

A letter of Mr. Disraeli has been published, declaring that a crisis is imminent in England, "since a strong party exists, whose avowed purpose it is to destroy the sacred union between the Church and State."

The Bombay mail passed Messina last evening.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year.

Weekly Cotton Report.

27th March.

Total Sales at Liverpool	79,000	bales.
,, Surats	18,000	,,
,, Imports	57,875	,,
,, Stock	390,000	,,
,, Surats	35,500	,,

The Cotton Market at Liverpool is firm and advancing. Dhollera 9d

The Manchester Market is firm and advancing—

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s.
8¼ ,, 10s. 9d
40's Mule Twist 1s. 3d.

BOMBAY.

During last month 8,07,856 lbs. of Cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,08,030, were shipped from the ports in Sind, to London and Liverpool.

A new-born native female child was found in Mount Road on Thursday evening last by a policeman. The child was alive, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The following passengers arrived on the 11th instant, per transport steamer *City of Dublin*, Capt. Eynon, from Annesley Bay :—Mr. Brookes, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Cotgrave and 2 children, and 368 public followers. The *City of Dublin* left the Bay on the 21st March.

On Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock, a fire was observed amongst the cargo of cotton on board the ship *Southern Queen*, Capt. Aitken. Prompt assistance was rendered by the water police, and in the course of an hour the flames were extinguished. The origin of the fire is not known. The amount of damage done is estimated at Rs. 500.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday, per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rangoon*, Captain Rennoldson, to Aden and Suez :—

For Suez—Mr. D. M' Beatty, Mr. A. Grimswald, Mr. W. Ford, Miss Busson.

For Southampton—Mr. F. Ford, General and Mrs. Van Cortlandt.

Moonee and Aoree, women, were on Saturday placed at the Mazagon Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., for attempting to commit murder, by throwing one Surushwutee, woman, from a window, thereby intending to cause death, and by the same act causing grievous hurt to the woman, on Friday last. The woman is seriously ill in the Jamsetjee Hospital, and His Worship, therefore, remanded the prisoners to jail till the 18th instant.

The following passengers arrived on the 10th instant, per steamer *Kurrachee*, Capt. Cottier, from Kurrachee :—Lady Franklin, Miss Crawford, General and Mrs. Van Cortlandt, Col. and Mrs. Olpertes and child, Major Brocken and child, Capt. and Mrs. Pemberton and child, Dr. and Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Blythe and child, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Merry, Capt. Fletcher, Capt. Bowker, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Parker, Mr. Ford, Major Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison and child.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning a Pardasee named Budgen Gudgeabather was drawing water from a pipe in Tailee Moola, Byculla, when a Mussulman named Telleeman Megjee went to draw water at the same place. The Pardasee told the Mussulman to stand off until he got as much water as he required. Some angry words ensued, and a push or two, when the brother of the Mussulman came up, and they both attacked the Pardasee and punched him with their fists. The Pardasee in the course of the struggle fell to the ground and almost instantly died. The two Mahomedans have been taken into custody, and the body of the deceased was removed to the Morgue to await the inquest.

Some time last year Mr. R. B. Barton, the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, suggested to the local Government the advisability of appointing personal clerks to the Magistrates of Police. We now learn that the appointments have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Senior Magistrate has consequently made the following arrangement :—Mr. Seetaram Dhackjee, clerk to the Senior Magistrate and assistant to Mr. Hingley, Mr. H. W. Barker, clerk to the Second Magistrate and head clerk at the Mazagon Police Office, and Mr. Rungnath Sudasew, clerk to the Third Magistrate.

The following passengers arrived on the 11th instant, per steamer *Burmah*, Captain Gray, from Calcutta :—Miss Ford, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Smith, Lieut. D. A. Williams, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Rose, Mr. W. K. Kent, Mrs. Irvine, Lieut. J. C. Parke, Lieut. Col. and Miss Cooper, Captain C. Maunsell, Mr. Sanderson, Lieut. F. M. Vibart, Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, Lieut. G. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes and 3 children, Mrs. G. A. Williams, Mr. Buster[illegible]d, Mr. and Mrs. Amster, Lieut. Roch, Captain and Mrs. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Trail, Mr. W. Headley, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. [illegible]ote, and 100 soldiers.

From information brought by H. M.'s troop ship *Euphrates*, which arrived in the harbour here on Saturday, we learn that an unpleasant accident happened to the s.s. *Feroze*, in which Lady Lawrence and the Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod were proceeding homeward. It seems that the *Feroze* had got on a sand bank in the Red Sea, and that Lady Lawrence and the Rev. Dr. McLeod had proceeded with a special steamer to Suez, where they were met by the Superintendent of the Railway and sent on with a special train to Cairo, where Her Ladyship had a palace placed at her command. The *Feroze* had been twenty-four hours aground, but was got off without much damage, and reached Suez on Thursday the 26th ultimo.

The following vessels were sighted by the ship *Her Majesty*, from Liverpool to Bombay :—December 22nd—Ship *Leamington*, lat. 15-35 N., long. 27 W., 18 days out, from Liverpool to Aden. December 30th—Ship *Sarah Sands*, lat. 0-20 N., long. 20-30 W., 34 days out, from Liverpool to Bombay. January 9th—Barque *Dudbrook*, lat. 18-27 S., long. 29 W., 46 days out, from Liverpool to Aden. January 12th—Ship *Solway*, lat. 21-43 S., long. 24-58 W., from Dundee to Calcutta. January 18th—Barque *Verona*, lat. 29-15 S., long. 21-20 W., 53 days out, from Sunderland to Aden. Jan. 18th—Ship *Gatineau*, lat. 29-15 S., long. 21-20 W., 58 days out, from Liverpool to Bombay. January 19th—Ship *Copenhagen*, lat. 31-7 S., long. 20 W., 58 days out, from London to Madras. Jan. 19th—Ship *Oscar*, lat. 31-7 S., long. 20 W.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

46 days out, from Newport to Point de Galle. Feb. 8th—Ship *Underwriter*, lat. 37·9 S., long. 30·3 E., 79 days out, from Liverpool to Aden. February 10th—Barque *Ambelside*, lat. 38·18 S., long. 38·34 E., 76 days out, from Liverpool to Kurrachee. February 17th—Ship *Linay Age*, lat. 36·30 S., long. 56·24 E., 105 days out, from Shields to Bombay. March 4th—Ship *British Empire*, lat. 12·50 S., long. 61·35 E., 109 days out, from Shields to Bombay. April 1st—Ship *Undaunted*, lat. 12·35 N., long. 64·14 E., 151 days out, from Greenock to Bombay. April 4th—Ship *Mary Stenhouse*, lat. 15·18 N., long. 66·11 E., 15 days out, from Bombay to Aden. March 22nd—lat. 9·40 S., long. 60·45 E., passed the wreck of a vessel forward part above water, and from its appearance supposed to be part of a vessel of 1,100 to 1,200 tons.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 5th April 1868.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	67,745	9	1
Merchandize	,,	40,27,20	12	6
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,119	5	4
Earth Trains	,,	4,432	13	4
Total Rs....		4,76,018	8	3
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ....Total Rs....		5,09,724	2	8
Decrease		33,705	10	5

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 4th April 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	46,962	6	0
Merchandize	,,	77,870	8	6
Earth Trains	,,	5,960	14	6
Electric Telegraph	,,	744	13	0
Total Rs...		1,31,538	10	0

Corresponding Week in April 1867.

Coaching	42,394	12	5
Merchandize	76,293	12	11
Telegraph	986	12	0
Total Rs...	1,19,675	5	8
Increase	11,863	4	4

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday the 4th inst. Present—Dr. Arnott, C. B., President, in the chair; Dr. Johnstone, Vice President; Members—Drs. Hunter, Joynt, Birdwood, Gray, Lyon, Dymock, DeCunha, Doolittle, and Sylvester—Secretary.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

It was resolved to deposit the Society's funds in the Bombay Bank.

Cases of accidental poisoning by Satiopha Multifida were read, and specimens of the living and dried plant were exhibited.

A fatal case of recurrent variola, by Dr. Alleyne, was read; as also one of scrivener's palsy, by Mr. Hearn.

Selections were made from the annual report of the Kotree Civil Hospital, by Dr. Williams, and a short paper, contributed by Dr. Beatty, on the efficacy of large doses of nitre in curing fever, was read to the meeting.

The dose advocated is ten grains every second hour. The writer of the paper states that he has now lost all faith in quinine as a remedy for intermittent fever in the tropics, and, moreover, has almost abandoned its use as a febrifuge since he learned the great efficacy of nitre used after the manner recommended by Dr. Sawyer of New York. "It appears as though Nature herself," says Dr. Beatty, "intended this remedy to be as she has so bountifully supplied it in those countries (Sind for example), in which this particular form of fever is so prevalent."

None of those present at the meeting had tried the remedy in question in large doses, or had any one lost faith in quinine. Dr. Arnott said that in his long experience he had never known it fail if judiciously administered.

Dr. Hunter and others bore similar testimony. It was, however, resolved that a trial of nitre as recommended should be made.

The meeting adjourned until 4th July next.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. TROOP SHIP "EUPHRATES."

H. M.'s troop ship the *Euphrates* arrived in the harbour here yesterday with a number of detachments of various regiments from England for service in different parts of India. She sailed from Suez on Friday the 27th ult., arrived at Aden five days after, and sailed on the same night. On the voyage to Aden she passed a steamer towing a sailing transport, and another steamer with transport in tow left Aden for the East on the day the *Euphrates* sailed. The passage had been pretty good, and the number of deaths since leaving home had been four. The following are the names of the officers and their wives, and the details of the various detachments, together with the number of females and children:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Colonel J. Turner, C.B., and Mrs. Turner, 1 Serjeant and 1 female.

4th Hussars.—Cornet Willan.

5th Lancers.—Cornet Malan, 20 men, and 3 females.

16th Lancers.—Captain Badgenall and Lieut. Duthie, and 20 men.

18th Hussars.—Lieut. Brown and Mrs. Brown, and Cornet Slade, 1 man and 2 females.

19th Hussars.—Cornet Hall.

20th Hussars.—Cornet Blake, 10 men, and 2 females.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenants Pringle, Turner, and Adamson, Riding Master Nugent and Mrs. Nugent, 201 men, with 48 females and children.

1st Battalion, 1st Regiment.—Captain Ford, Ensign Mitford, and Ensign Bouchier, 84 men, and 3 females.

1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment.—Lieut. French, 74 men.

1st Battalion, 5th Regiment.—Lieut. Boad, 27 men.

1st Battalion, 7th Regiment.—Surgeon Hedley.

2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment.—Ensign Mouthenny and Paymaster French.

1st Battalion, 19th Regiment.—Ensign Roche, 25 men, and 2 females.

2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment.—Lieut. Hurnett.

2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.—Lieut. and Mrs. Robins.

36th Regiment.—Lieut. Struckly, 30 men, and 6 females.

38th Regiment.—Captain Crawhall and Ensign Thomas, 80 men, and 10 females.

77th Regiment.—Ensigns Fisher, Dawson, and Graham, 20 men, and 2 females.

79th Highlanders.—Captain Clay.

92nd Highlanders.—Lieut. Robertson.

93rd Highlanders.—Brevet Major McBean.

90th Regiment.—Lieut. Murray and Ensign Balfour, 72 men, and 7 females.

96th Regiment.—Ensign Coles, 1 man, and 2 females.

103rd Regiment.—Ensigns D'Samley and Burmister.

106th Regiment.—Lieutenants Heathcote and Dawson, 33 men, and 3 females.

107th Regiment.—Ensigns Davidson, Hughes, and Moare.

108th Regiment.—Capt. Crury, Lieut. Crawford, and Ensign Elliot, 80 men, and 2 females.

109th Regiment.—Captain Nutt, Mrs. Nutt and 1 child, Captain Murray, Ensigns Wulley and Gordon, 20 men and 6 females and children.

Dragoon Guards.—18 men, 5 females, and 6 children.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon Major Comen, Surgeon Miller, Mrs. Miller and 1 infant, Surgeon Lithgow, Mrs. Lithgow, Assistant Surgeons Morgan and Fleming.

The following officers and detachment disembarked from the Home transport at Alexandria for Abyssinia on the 24th:—

Captain Hook, 45th Regiment; Ensign Skinner, 45th; Assistant Surgeon Count Wallonz, with 1 sergeant, 35 rank and file, 9 women, and 5 children.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—11TH APRIL.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Manoel Mendoze was charged with the theft of two fowls, of the aggregate value of six rupees, belonging to William Thompson, a clerk in the Appellate Side of the High Court. On Friday last the prisoner gave the fowls to a coolee to take them to Byculla, and while the coolee was taking them there, the prisoner seized them out of his hands and ran away. On an alarm being raised, a policeman came at the spot and arrested the prisoner. His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

A SIMILAR CASE.—Kursondew Raj was charged with stealing two gold rings, of the value of Rs. 30, belonging to one Crushnajee Nagish; and Manjee Wanmalee and Purshotum Meghjee with receiving the said property knowing it to have been stolen. The first and second prisoners were convicted, and His Worship sentenced each of them to receive fifteen stripes, and the third prisoner, against whom there was no evidence, was discharged.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Meeyajan Sirdarkhan was charged with having in his possession, without lawful excuse, instruments of house-breaking, he being a reputed thief. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUPERSESSION OF FORTY-THREE OFFICERS BY THE PROMOTION OF MAJOR STILEMAN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe that a would-be victim in the Staff Corps has written to you (and you partly support his claims) to urge that Lieut.-Colonel Stileman's promotion should be annulled, by the Brevet promotion of such Majors as he will "supersede" in the Staff Corps.

Your correspondent surely should include all the Majors similarly affected in the General List of the three Presidencies in his sweeping Brevet?

"General Brevets," however, are things of the past. But in this instance the Staff Corps Majors have no reason to complain of their supersessions as a *result* of amalgamation, for Colonel Stileman had, from exceptional good luck, superseded them all years ago, under the old regime.

He entered the service (see page 17 of the Official Army List) on the 3rd February 1845. In less than 12 years he was a Captain, on the 1st February 1857. It was only by three days, therefore, but still effectually, that eleven years ago he became a Captain in less than the procrustean limits allowed in the Staff Corps. Is this rapidity of promotion to be *now* cancelled, because some Staff Corps men think they will suffer? They were never guaranteed against the results of promotion obtained *after* the Staff Corps was raised—much less *before* that date.

To follow Lieut.-Colonel Stileman's career. He attained the rank of Major in 1864—in nineteen years and a half from the date of his entering the service. Like a wise man he did not sacrifice six months difference of pay between Captain and Major, by entering the Staff Corps; but accepted the option, freely offered, of remaining Local. Are retrospective rules to be now framed to deprive him of the results of his prudent discrimination?

FAIR PLAY.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 7TH APRIL.

A GRAND durbar is to be held on the 25th instant, for the purpose of investing Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola with the 2nd class order of merit, conferred upon him by the Government of India at the recommendation of the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, for distinguished services in the encounter with the Waghur outlaws at Machurda. On the same evening the foundation stone of the College for the education of the sons of native chiefs will be laid. Invitations have, I believe, been issued to all the native chiefs, and I daresay there will be a good gathering of them. I shall acquaint you with all that transpires when the affair is over.

The trial of the Gondul officials, Munguljee Bhooch and Vuchraj Veljee, for having assisted Waghur outlaws, commenced yesterday, and will in all probability terminate to-day. Strong evidence has been arrayed against them, some portions of which are rather droll, which will be duly communicated to you after the conclusion of the trial. One of the prisoner's relatives complained of his having been unable to secure the services of a competent vakeel to conduct the defence, adding, that one named Nuggindass had taken up the case but afterwards threw up his brief. The truth of the matter is that the prisoners, though wealthy, have grudged to pay a decent fee to a vakeel,—hence the difficulty in finding a competent one.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Reverend N. D'Oliveira, proceeds after Easter to Rhumbalia, a place where H. H. the Jam's Guards are stationed, to administer to the wants of the Christians there, some 30 or 40 in number; after which he goes on to Dwarka, where also the spiritual wants of the Christians require his presence. I believe his trip is purely a labour of love, as no remuneration in the shape of travelling allowance is determined on, though I don't see why it should not, as every "labourer is worthy of his hire."

The weather is becoming hotter daily. Thermometer in the shade at noon 90 deg. Fever excepted, the station is comparatively healthy. The sanitary arrangements of the city may be improved, if those whose duty it is to do so exert themselves a little more.

◆

MATHERAN, GOOD FRIDAY.

As it appears Bombay is unable to afford us a minister to officiate to-day, it strikes me I can't spend my time better than by sending you an account of our doings at this fashionable resort—fashionable resort, however, may be somewhat inappropriate in the present era, as, of course, where the Governor goes there are the tenacious satellites sure to be. I verily believe if he were to take up his quarters, say, on Butcher's Island, a host of our Bombayites would put themselves to any amount of inconvenience to get quarters there also. This close attendance can't possibly be out of sheer love or of unmixed respect. Then, what causes it? Before the commencement of the Easter holidays there were not a great many on the hill, but since last Thursday people have flocked up, and mostly all of them are Government officials. In consequence of the Banks being closed for only two days, we can hardly expect many Bankwallas. Fifteen individuals or thereabouts were left behind at the Narel station last evening: as there was a paucity of palkies etc., the unfortunates were obliged to be content with such accommodation as the station could give.

I see by the *Times of India* that a correspondent speaks of the weather here as being admirable: no doubt it was when he wrote; but, unfortunately, since he wrote "a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream," and during the day it is unpleasantly warm. We are experiencing very dry, hot winds at certain periods of the day; the nights, however, are pleasant. Matheran has, just now, a very green and fresh appearance, which is very soothing to the eye. I am in the habit of taking long morning and evening perambulations, but, curious to relate, in all of them I have scarcely met with ten persons. It is not that there are no residents on the hill, because there are several families, and some of them are the magnates of Bombay. Perhaps the panthers may have something to do with it in the morning, and croquet in the evening. The former are still lurking about here, and yesterday evening carried off a calf. The trap is constantly set, but they keep at a respectable distance from it. Two or three gentlemen are out from time to time trying to pot one or both of them. The knowledge of their presence here produces a great uneasiness, especially amongst the ladies—and a still greater perturbation amongst the natives, who will not, on any account, if they can help it, go out at night. Not long ago an enormous cheetah was shot by Dr. Beatty who, of course, is very anxious to add the panthers to his bag. It is my belief that there is a good number of wild beasts about this place, not near enough to be got at, but just near enough to keep in motion a feeling of uneasiness if out after the shades of night have fallen around one.

The croquet ground is entirely a new feature to me, for I don't remember the existence of such a place when up here last year. The game itself is a very healthful one, but to my idea of thinking a long walk is better. That is a matter of taste, however.

I was out walking with some ladies the other evening, and we were very much annoyed with branches of trees and shrubs which were projecting out to a considerable distance over, or more properly across, the path. During the walk I had to liberate the ladies several times from the grasping nature of brambles which were lying in the pathway. Now, these nuisances could easily be rectified by the judicious management of a stout besom, and the projecting branches ought most decidedly to be cut away, as equestrians are, under the existing circumstances, liable to be converted into modern Absaloms. On an occasion also, when I was out riding, the lady who was with me was as nearly as possible being hung up by the hair. It is to be hoped the Superintendent will see that the above suggestions are carried into force. It would hardly be fair to criticize, without also awarding him the praise, which is due to the present or preceding Superintendent, for inaugurating sign or direction posts. They are certainly a very great blessing indeed, because it is impossible to lose one's way. There is an exception, however, for I met a lady the other evening who had *lost her daughter*. She was going about in a most distressed state of mind hunting for her. I don't say that there was any occasion for such anxiety; because the truant daughter turned up shortly afterwards on an excellent horse, accompanied by a retinue of servants. But such is maternal love and affection! This time up here I have made it a duty and a pleasure to properly inspect the place. According to that rule the church and church-yard came under examination. It might be as well to preface the remarks by saying I went to church the Sunday before last, in pursuance of a circular which was brought to me stating service would be held there. A layman officiated; and if I mistake not I don't think he would be placed in the same ludicrous position again for worlds. It was simply this. The man who was at the bell was a campanologist, or at least he thought he was, and was irrepressible. There is no seat at the reading desk and consequently the minister, or whoever officiates, must stand. The formal prayer was concluded; the lessons, &c. &c. found correct, but the bell and campanologist were still hard at work. Five minutes had elapsed, ten, but still no signs of an ending to the irrepressible bell. This began to be a serious matter, or at least so must have thought the amateur clergyman, for he could not have failed to have seen a smile playing on nearly every one of our features, and if I am not in error I saw a merry twinkle in his eye, and his handkerchief was very much used. It was just one of those unfortunate circumstances which somehow always manage to take place at the most inconvenient periods, and in the most inconvenient places. Well, after about five minutes more of bell-ringing, and attention upon our part, our much-to-be-pitied *Minister* flung out into the vestry, and I have no doubt told somebody to tell that confounded man to stop the bell. After the bell was stopped everything went off as it should do, and the service was read as though there was not such a thing as modulation of the voice, which one seldom has the pleasure to hear in the generality of Bombay churches. The church is, as I dare say is known, a very pretty one, and very much resembling some of those modest little places of worship often seen in county parishes at home. I can't say the same for the burying-ground, for I never saw a more desolate melancholy place for sepulture. It is guiltless of vegetation of any description. When it is considered how easily flowers might be cultivated there, and how pretty it might be made, one can't help thinking it is suggestive of the general apathy which pervades almost everything taken in hand in India. It is no wonder that bodies are sent, if practicable, to Bombay for interment, rather than deposit the remains of some loved one in such a forsaken spot. There is a road which branches off from the church, and this road goes down in a zigzag manner to a small plateau, and on this plateau is a pile of stones called, I suppose, a wall, as it runs round a mound of earth, and under the earth lie the remains of the late Mr. Crawford, solicitor; on the other side is a similar apology for a grave, or tomb, round the mound, under which is Mrs. Robertson. I need scarcely tell you I was perfectly astonished to see these seeming Druidical remains of antiquity. Upon inquiry I was informed as to whose graves they were. What! I ejaculated, are there no friends living who have the slightest respect for their memory? Is there no one who could afford a small sum to defray the expense of even the most modest inscription indicating—*Hic jacet*?

I must now draw this letter to a close, with the suggestion that plantain, mango, and orange trees, might I think be introduced on this fertile spot with very great success. I am not aware whether they have been tried here, but if they have not, such an acquisition would add considerably to the beauty and comfort of the place. One word, by the bye, in relation to provisions. The bread is tolerable; meat sometimes good and sometimes bad, its quality fluctuates with the number on the hill; the vegetables are of course abundant and good, for which we have to thank the Chinese convicts.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From an American Correspondent of the Times.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24.

AMERICA has been in a state of great excitement for the past four days, owing to the new and dangerous phase which the quarrel between the President and Secretary Stanton has assumed, and the increasing strength of the impeachment party. The removal of Stanton on February the 21st, and the appointment as Secretary of War of Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas, were mentioned in my last letter, and they began an excitement which has grown to vast proportions. The President made the appointment apparently on impulse, without consulting any one, except a few of his friends, and in defiance of the "Tenure of Office Law," which has heretofore been looked upon as Stanton's protection. The agent he selected, General Thomas, is a strong Democrat, but a man of not very pronounced abilities, who for many years past has performed the clerical functions of an adjutant, and who, as the sequel has shown, is no match for Stanton. The first intimation either Congress or the country had of the movement was a short Message sent by the President to the Senate announcing the fact, which was received by that body about 2 o'clock on the 21st, and rather startled the senators by its unexpected contents. Of course the news spread, and was confirmed by a brief letter sent by Stanton to the House half an hour later, enclosing the President's order to him to vacate the War Department and turn over the books and papers to General Thomas. The excitement increasing, a number of senators drove to the War Department and had an interview with Stanton, urging him not to yield, and promising the support of Congress. They found that Thomas had called upon Stanton; had shown him the President's order of removal; that Stanton had declined to yield up the department; and that Thomas had withdrawn, saying that he regarded himself as the rightful Secretary of War, and would call next day (the 22nd) to learn Stanton's final determination. The country thus had two Secretaries of War, and these facts being communicated to Congress, the Senate at once went into secret session, while in the House of Mr. Covode (Republican), of Pennsylvania, moved the immediate impeachment of the President, but the whole subject was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Senate, after spending seven hours in secret session, finally opened its doors at nearly 10 o'clock, having passed a resolution declaring "that, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office." Copies of this were served upon Stanton, Thomas, and the President, and almost momentary despatches of what was transpiring being sent North, the country was thrown into a great ferment, and in New York the gold speculators kept up their operations until midnight, pushing up the gold premium until it reached 142.

The fear of Stanton and his friends was that during the night the President might send a military force to take possession of the War Department building, so the Secretary determined to remain there all night, and in order to weaken Thomas as much as possible he resolved at once to invoke the aid of the "Tenure of Office Law," which declares that if any one shall, contrary to its provisions, accept any appointment or attempt to hold any office, he shall be guilty of a "high misdemeanour," and be subjected to dlrs. 10,000 fine and five years' imprisonment. Making affidavit of the facts before Chief Justice Cartter, of the District of Columbia Court, that official issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, and bailiffs were at once sent in quest of him. Stanton in the meantime remained in the War-office all night, a constant succession of prominent Republicans visiting and keeping watch with him. Once, at 4 a. m., when the watchers had fallen asleep, they were startled by the tramp of soldiers approaching from the direction of the White House, about a hundred yards distant, but it proved to be only the relief guard, and they were not molested. The President did not, as he says, avail himself of any forcible means of ejecting Stanton, for the reason that he evoked the civil power to aid him, and intended to rely upon it alone, and test the question in the Courts. Stanton during the night received many letters of support from his friends, and among others this characteristic one:—

"Senate Chamber, Feb. 21.

"Stick! Every sincerely yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

"To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

The rival Secretaries each issued orders on the 21st, that of Thomas being a direction to close the Department on the 22nd, that day being the anniversary of the birth of Washington. A similar order was also issued by Stanton.

The bailiffs who were in quest of Thomas did not find him until the morning of the 22nd, when they arrested him at his breakfast table about 8 o'clock. The proceedings were managed very quietly, and being taken before Chief Justice Cartter, that official told him to find bail, which Thomas after some delay did, and at 10 o'clock he was released on dlrs. 5,000 bail to appear for trial on the morning of February 26. Thomas then had an interview with the President in regard to future operations, and, instructed by the latter, he again went to the War Department to demand possession. Stanton was still there, not having left the building, and was surrounded by a compact array of Congressional friends. Thomas entered the apartment where they were, and said to Stanton that he would like to have an interview with him. Stanton requested him to proceed with anything he had to say. Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered Thomas to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant-General. Thomas said that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and intended to do so. Stanton again replied that he should not; again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order. Thomas said he would not go, that he should obey the orders of the President, and not obey the orders of Mr. Santon. For the third time Stanton ordered him to go to his room, and Thomas answered flatly, "I shall not do so," when Stanton, changing his tone, said, "Then you may stay here as long as you please if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War." Thomas rejoined, "I shall act as Secretary of War," and went into a neighbouring apartment, whither Stanton followed him, and the same style of conversation continued, Stanton at length coming back, and Thomas calling after him, "I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department." At this juncture General Grant came into the room where Stanton and his friends were, and said to them playfully, "I am surprised to find you here; I supposed you would be at my head-quarters for protection." The rival secretaries were thus enthroned on the opposite sides of an entry; and a few moments afterward Thomas sent for the mail, but did not get it, and, after waiting, perhaps, an hour, Thomas left the building, and Stanton remained in possession. He staid there all that night, as he had done the previous one, and, as an additional precaution, a guard of soldiers took possession of the lower part of the House and admitted no one without Stanton's permission. General Grant declared his sympathy with Stanton, while the President is understood to have promised Thomas a full pardon instantly upon his conviction by Chief Justice Cartter. As Thomas failed to hold possession of the War Department, however, it is said that the President, on the evening of the 22nd, denounced him for having been too weak, while it certainly was the verdict of the country that Stanton had the best of the quarrel.

The 22nd was a great day in the House. The course of the President broke down all opposition to the impeachment in the Republican ranks, and the impeachers, in high glee, called the Reconstruction Committee together and secured an unanimous vote of its Republican members in favour of Mr. Covode's impeachment resolution. Judge Bingham, of Ohio, and his "weak-kneed" brethren were for once as Radical as the others, and at 2 p. m., in the presence of a crowded House and overflowing galleries and lobbies, Thaddeus Stevens rose and presented a report in favour of impeachment, signed by Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Hurlburt, Farnsworth, Beaman, and Paine, the seven Republican members of the Committee. Appended was the resolution:—"Resolved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours,"—of which the country has heard so much of late. In moving it, Mr. Stevens waived his right to speak, and asked to hear from the Democratic side. The debate then began, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, and some other Democrats defended the President, while Messrs. Spalding and Bingham, of Ohio, and some other of the Republicans who have heretofore opposed the impeachment, explained why this last act of the President compelled them to change their course. Many members of the House spoke, and a despatch from the Republican Governor of Illinois was read, stating that the people there were excited on the subject, and demanded the impeachment. The debate made it evident that the Republicans were all of one mind, and that though the most of them had faltered before, they were all resolved on impeachment now, while the failure of Thomas to hold on to the War-office rather weakened the arguments of the Democratic side. It was finally agreed to take the vote at 5 p.m. on the 24th, and the House, after an unusually lengthy and exciting session, adjourned at 11-15 p.m. Although the 22nd was a holiday, the public were greatly excited all day, and the New York speculators, who carry on their operations on all days alike, forced the gold premium up to 143⅜.

The 23rd being Sunday there were no active operations by either side. Stanton still remained all day and night in the War Department to hold possession, taking his meals and sleeping there, and was visited by many of his friends, among them General Grant, who is said to have assured him, if necessary, of military support. General Emory, commander of Washington, was also applied to, and furnished a double force of guards for the building. Stanton was in high spirits, being assured of Grant's sympathy and the support of the military, while an earnest canvass was made in the House, and it was found that all the Republican members but two had declared their intention of voting for the impeachment resolution. Hundreds of telegrams were also received from Republicans in all parts of the country, promising support. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, telegraphed to Senator Cameron:—"The news to-day has created a profound reaction in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws. Let Congress stand firm." The Missouri Republican Convention, in session at Jefferson city in that State, pledged Missouri to the support of Congress. The President, too, was not without congratulatory despatches, receiving quite as many as his opponents, and numerous Democratic clubs in Philadelphia and New York announced their readiness to march to Washington at a moment's warning, while he was tendered the services of the Maryland State troops, about 10,000 strong. The President, however, adhered to his purpose not to go outside of the civil power, and to get the question speedily before the Courts he directed the Attorney-General to apply next day to the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warranto* directed to Stanton, to show cause why he held possession of the office of Secretary of War. He also decided to nominate Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, heretofore a Republican, for Secretary of War, and prepared the necessary Message to send to the Senate.

Monday, the 24th (to-day), found the combatants in the same relative positions. Stanton was still encamped in the War Department, surrounded by his friends and guarded by troops. The *New York Tribune*, the leading Republican organ, came out with a blazing article in favour of the impeachment, in which it said:—

> "Congress must assume the responsibility of impeaching him. Not to do so in the face of his flagrant and insolent proceeding is to become partners in the crime. It is no time to consider the party influence of impeachment, or its effect upon presidential candidates. We would rather see the Republican party, candidate and all, driven into the deserts of Arabia, than to have them tremble one moment in the presence of their high duty."

The same fierceness and determination appeared to animate the party everywhere. "The Grand Army of the Republic," a Republican military organization of soldiers of the late war, met in different parts of the country and tendered their services to Congress. In Philadelphia the Union League hoisted a banner bearing the letters "S.P.Q.A.," in imitation of the Roman "S.P.Q.R." "America" being substituted for "Rome." Intense excitement was noticed everywhere, and in Washington the streets were filled with people shortly after day-light, while by 8 a.m. the Congressional galleries and lobbies were overflowing. A despatch from New York that papers were circulating about in that city and receiving many signatures, declaring the purpose of the signers to be "to resort to arms to repel any revolutionary attempt on the part of Congress to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the Chief Executive of the nation," added to the excitement. All the Federal troops in Washington city were placed under arms, and at 10 a. m. the debate on impeachment was resumed in the House, every Republican speaker announcing his determination to vote for the impeachment resolution. In Philadelphia the streets are swarming with excited crowds, although a severe snowstorm prevails, and the general feeling is one of dire apprehension.

Shortly after this letter is printed the announcement ought to be made by the cable of the result of the first of the American Spring elections. It is the election on March 10 for Governor in the State of New Hampshire, and the opposing candidates are Walter B. Harriman, Republican, and John G. Sinclair, Democrat. Last year the same candidates were supported for that office by the two parties, and the Republicans polled 35,809 votes, and the Democrats 32,657, a Republican majority of 3,152 in a total votes of 68,466. This year the campaign is being conducted with the greatest vigour, each party being determined to win, and the most popular political orators from all parts of the country are engaged in canvassing the State, while contributions of money have been sent from the large cities to the treasury of each party. The earnestness with which this election is contested is prompted by the important bearing it has upon the approaching Presidential campaign. Being the first State election of the year, the Democrats, if they carry it, will regard the result as an omen of increasing power, while the Republicans for obvious reasons desire to retain the State. Neither party is trammelled with side issues in this contest, both having endorsed the gold payment of the 5-20's.; the Republicans having dropped negro suffrage and planted themselves upon the platform of General Grant's reputation; while the Democrats oppose Congress and charge all the misfortunes of the country upon Republican policy. The announcement of the result of the New Hampshire election in England will give a plain indication whether the Republicans are holding their own or losing ground.

The American press are beginning to view with some trepidation the rapid strides that the Repudiationists are making in the Western States. At St. Louis a new weekly paper has just been started, called the *Repudiator*, its publishers announcing their sole object to be to secure the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. The *New York Nation* says of the movement in the West, the strength of which was shown by the declaration of the Indiana Republican Convention last week, in favour of paying the 5-20's. in paper, that—

> "The latest symptoms of the growing weakness of the Western wing of the Republican party on the subject of the public credit are Senator Sherman's Consolidation Bill—which threatens by implication that if the holders of bonds which now pay 6 per cent in coin, and are worth 110 or 111 in the market do not convert them at par into bonds of longer date, and paying only 5 per cent. interest they will be paid off in paper—and General Logan's resolutions providing for the taxation of United States' Bonds to the extent of 2 per cent. per annum. If either of these projects were carried into execution, of course the national credit would be ruined. A forcible reduction of interest would be equivalent in the eyes of the world to repudiation, and so would taxation; in defiance of an express agreement not to tax. A Government which reserved the power of taxing its own obligations could of course not borrow money, for it might any day tax them out of existence; still less could a Government which taxed them, after agreeing not to tax them. We trust a little more discussion and reflection will show that the people are in this as in other matters at least as wise as their servants in Washington, and more high-minded. Repudiation in any form may fairly be regarded as a surrender of the principle of nationality vindicated by the war, for it makes secession once more possible and probable. We have received, since we last spoke of this subject, the report of the Superintendent of Savings'-Banks in this State (New York) from which it appears that these institutions hold 40,000,000 United States' bonds. Accurate returns from other States would probably show the amount of the savings of the poor invested in this way through the banks to be little, if any, short of 200,000,000."

CARDINAL LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

(Times, March 12.)

A CONSISTORY is to be held at Rome to-morrow for the creation of nine new Cardinals; and, as we learn from the telegram conveying the intelligence, the Hat is first to be given, "in a special and separate ceremony," to Monsignor Bonaparte, one of the Pope's Privy Chamberlains and Apostolical Prothonotary. This prelate, now forty years of age, is the head and representative of the Bonaparte Princes of Canino and Musignano, that elder branch of the Napoleon family in whose veins, since 1822, is blended the blood both of Joseph and Lucien, the first and third brothers of the founder of the Imperial dynasty of France. From the rise of the Second Empire in 1852 to the death of this new Cardinal's eldest brother, Prince Joseph, in 1865, we find these Princes set down in the genealogy of the Imperial family as French Princes of the blood. But upon the honours of the House falling upon a priest in orders in the latter year, these same Princes are shelved, in the second part of the *Almanach de Gotha*, among the "Familles Princieres non Souveraines," restored to their rank as Roman Princes, although still maintaining the title of "Highnesses" instead of "Excellencies,"—all changes which it would be a mistake to consider as destitute of meaning.

This Italian or Roman branch of the House of Bonaparte, as they boast a double descent from the Corsican family, so they at all times exhibit in the highest degree those qualities by which the House from the beginning achieved greatness—restless aspirations, facile adaptability, the faculty of taking the tide at the flood, and, under the worst circumstances, falling on their feet. The first Prince of Canino, Lucien, the only able man among the First Napoleon's brothers, began life as an antique Republican, and ended as the Bard of "*Charlemagne, ou l'Eglise Delivree*." His son, Charles, Mazzini's precursor at Rome, made, after the brief farce of his arrest and banishment, the best terms possible with the man who had sent the French army under Oudinot to suppress the Romish Republic. An irreconcilable foe to the Papacy, the Prince of Canino, nevertheless encouraged in his second son, the present Cardinal, that vocation which could open to him in the church a career from which, as a younger brother, he seemed likely to be debarred in the State. One Bonaparte being once more in the place of Charlemagne, why should not another Bonaparte play the part of Pope Leo? It has not been forgotten how, when the Conqueror of Marengo was, as First Consul, sure of his game at the head of the State, he looked among his kinsmen for a future head of the Church. With his first design of re-establishing Catholicism in France there sprang up in him the thought of restoring his mother's step-brother to the priesthood. That Fesch who, in 1793, had been promoted from an Archdeaconry in Ajaccio to a place in the Commissariat of the Revolutionary army was, in 1800, sent back to say mass. He was intrusted with the negotiation of the Concordat, promoted to an Archbishopric and a Cardinalate, placed at the head of a National Council, destined to the Primacy of the Empire, and, but for his Ultramontane and Jesuitical predilections, he was to have been France's candidate for Pontifical honours. It is said that history never repeats itself, but the instinct of men, nevertheless, is to go by precedents; one generation but too naturally falls into the track left by generations gone before. It would be difficult to say what fancies may have haunted the minds of the Emperor Napoleon III. and of Charles, Prince of Canino, when young Lucien, the second son of the latter, then twenty-five years old, was ordained priest in 1853. From that date to the present year care seemed to have been taken to keep the future candidate for Papal honours in the background. The young Abbe Bonaparte grew up in the shade of the Vatican, in no apparent hurry for preferment—a solitary spirit, self-conscious and brooding, biding his time. Men stopped to gaze after him as he went past; they marked the marble brow, the firm mouth, the Bonaparte cast of features all over; a few muttered after him, "*Ce gaillard-la ira loin!*" The prophecy would turn out true even had the Prince no other prospects beyond those which to-morrow's promotion immediately opens before him. But it is impossible not to perceive in that mere gift of the Cardinal's Hat an event of the deepest significance. The refusal of the same honour to the Imperial candidate, the Gallican Archbishop of Paris, was quoted as an instance of the Pope's glaring ingratitude to the head of the Napoleon dynasty. But in the case of a priest belonging by blood to the Napoleon dynasty such a refusal would be too much out of the question; no refusal of the kind would be taken. And not only, therefore, does Pius IX., with signal distinction, admit the Apostolical Prothonotory into the Sacred College, but he emphatically declares him to be a "Roman Prelate," he expects him to take up his domicile in Rome, and even compels him to accept the appointment of 4,000 crowns attached to his new dignity, notwithstanding the much larger endowment the young Prelate enjoys in consequence of his connexion with the Imperial family of France.

No deep insight into the future is required to estimate the contingent results of to-morrow's ceremony. Pius IX. is 76 years old; he has attained the 22nd year of his Pontificate, and he cannot, consequently, according to old Catholic traditions, sit in St. Peter's chair for more than three other years. What the upshot of the impending Conclave may be it would be rash to foretell; but, by a practise which more than three centuries have hardened into rule, the next Pontiff ought to be an Italian, and, if possible, a Roman Prelate. We shall not presume to say that it was with a view of favouring the prospects of this youngest of the Cardinals that the Pope was so anxious to dissociate him from all Transalpine connexions, and re-naturalize him in the city where hereditary rights insure him princely rank. What is very evident is that if the Emperor Napoleon wished for the utmost advancement of his ecclesiastical cousin, and if the Holy Father was bent on gratifying the Imperial wish to the best of his abilities, they could not have acted otherwise than they have done. From the time of Lucien's ordination, fifteen years ago, to the ceremony which is to bear the date of to-morrow, it would almost seem as if these two potentates, between whom there have been and are so many conflicting views and interests, had only played into each other's hands when the purposes of this princely Prelate were to be served. The Abbe Bonaparte was, in all probability, a Cardinal *in petto* as soon as he was a priest. From that time, perhaps, the chances of his one day securing the votes of two-thirds of his colleagues in the Conclave were dimly calculated.

Should the course of events place a new Leo on the throne which now rests on the support of a new Charlemagne, the coincidence might be fraught with great destinies to the civil no less than to the ecclesiastical government of the world. By the policy followed during the vicissitudes of the Papal States, from the expedition to Rome in 1849 to the Convention of September 1864, the Emperor Napoleon shows that he reads aright the history of the relations established between the Empire and the Papacy by the enlightened genius of Charlemagne. Charlemagne aimed at insuring for the Pope a free residence in Rome, but he never dreamt of laying the foundation of the Temporal Power. In the same manner, the Emperor Napoleon wished the Pope to abide in Rome, but he also did all in his power to strip him of his worldly sovereignty. That this sovereignty was the bane of religious no less than civil society is one of those early convictions which the insurrectionary volunteer of 1831 has never abandoned. For the application of his theories the Emperor requires a Pope according to his own heart, and where can he find him if not in a man bound to him by ties of kindred and gratitude, and—what is of far greater moment—a man bound by no precedents, committed to no known policy? Not a little of the power of the new Cardinal lies in his invincible taciturnity. No man in Rome or in the world ever charged the Abbe Bonaparte either with Liberalism or Ultramontanism. His profession of faith, if we could only get at it, is, very likely, Bonapartism,—that kind of fatalism, that reliance on a "star," which makes a Napoleon believe first in himself, then in the never-sinking, never-receding fortunes of his family.

LENT PREACHERS IN PARIS.

(From the Correspondent of the Express.)

PARIS, 12TH MARCH.

SOME importance is attached to a telegram received from the Italian correspondent of the *Avenir National* announcing that, in conformity with a fresh arrangement, the French troops are soon to leave Rome. It is remarkable that the only section of the Paris press which has not noticed this piece of news is the clerical.

The Lent preachers make few allusions to politics, so that one may conclude they are not dissatisfied with the peripatetics of the Roman question, so far as they have gone. Their eloquence hitherto has been directed chiefly against the *Morale Independante* and its supporters; and *Paul Forestier*, M. Emile Augier's new play. The former subject was treated of on Sunday by Father Felix. It was also discussed a year ago by Father Hyacinth, who, this season, holds forth at the church of St. Louis des Francis, in Rome. The admirers of the eloquent Carmelite accuse Father Felix of being animated rather by a desire to lead his hearers into drawing comparisons, invidious to the former, between their sermons on morals, as independent of the Catholic dogma. Monsignor Bauer, the *Prothonotaire Apostolique*, in whose eyes M. Emile Augier does not find the favour accorded him at court seems in a fair way to eclipse the crack orators of the Jesuits and Carmelites. He is an especial favourite of the Empress; and his faith is held by the *Union* and *Gazette de France* to be up to the orthodox standard. Her Imperial Majesty "sat under him" in the advent of 1867; and it was through her influence that a pulpit in the Madeleine has been placed at his disposal. He was brought up in the Israelitish faith; and in his sermons displays the fervour bordering on intolerance of a convert of recent date. He preaches twice a week at the Madeleine, on Thursday, at an early hour in the afternoon, and on Sunday at the close of vespers. His course of religious lectures, or sermons, does not therefore interfere with the ride to the Bois de Boulogne, which on opening days is a *distraction* no woman of fashion can give up. You see among his numerous hearers all those celebrities whose daily doings used to be recorded in that column of the *Liberte* headed *monde Parisien*, which was suppressed by M. Emile de Girardin on the day that the Chamber decided that *la vie privee doit etre muree*. The heraldic paintings on the panels of carriages waiting outside show that Monsignor Bauer is alike patronised by the Tuileries, the Faubour St. Germain, and the wives of Roman Catholic ambassadors. An elegant kind of half mourning is donned by the fair and noble penitents, and indeed by the vivacious proprietors of some basket phaetons at the church door, on whose seat figure pugs and poodles of rare silkness.

This preacher is the most sensational I remember to have heard in Paris. He is cried up as a second Lacordaire, to whom I can, however, discover in him no resemblance. The natural vehemence and nervous irritability of that celebrated Dominican, were tempered and controlled by the scholarly tastes and culture, and the exquisite breeding of a man of fine grain, who had passed the greater part of his life in the best French and Italian society. The bodily feebleness of Lacordaire enhanced his oratorical powers in the pulpit. Mons. Bauer who vainly affects court varnish, has no such interesting defect. He is more like a Portuguese than a German Jew, and of a muscular though somewhat emaciated frame, indicative of energy and endurance. I doubt if Lacordaire would be able to carry away from Bauer the suffrages of a fashionable Paris congregation at the present time. The rude Hebraism [illegible] latter excite and keep alive the attention [illegible] people who have few serious occupations, and in the whirl of frivolity no time for the cultivation of taste. We cannot tell with what feelings the Roman governors of Syria would have listened to Cicero; but we know that they were stirred by the less polished eloquence of Paul of Tarsus; and so, those who were unmoved by Lacordaire may, like Felix and Agrippa, be touched, if not converted, by Bauer. The race of which this preacher comes is at once discernable in his features. His fervid zeal is united to singular coolness. This combination forms a salient trait in his style. Shakespeare gives it as a distinctive one in Shylock, who in all the rage of disappointed vengeance, smarting under the irony of Portia, turns quietly round and asks what about his principal. Monsignor Bauer does not shrink from calling a spade a spade. He is familiar with Gavarni's vocabulary, and fond of drawing on it. He expresses himself with an originality akin to coarseness, but in a fine, clear, vibrating voice directed by a just ear. His picturesque *poses* are said to be studied by *petits creves* desirous of gaining laurels in *tableaux vivants*. The Latin text French preachers begin with is departed from, and the subject matter of the discourse gone into without a prefatory sentence. On two occasions this Lent, the preacher at the Madeleine plunged into waters deeper than it is given to man to fathom. He attempted to trace to its origin Evil, to explain why it exists, and to demonstrate its necessity. In treating this vast subject he gave a vivid sketch of Parisian society. But I think his hearers would have been better pleased had he been more pessimist, and not transmuted their immorality into a kind of moral guano, which will at some future period help to strengthen a nobler and more Christian civilisation.

MESSRS. HORSMAN, LOWE, AND MILL.

(Express, March 13.)

THE hon. member for Stroud is just the speaker to attract a pre-prandial audience. A speech from him, at what may be called the "day performance," has the effect of "bitters" on jaded appetites—it stimulates and gives zest. The "dyspeptic politicians"—the expression is perfectly parliamentary—are not only sarcastic themselves but the cause of sarcasm in others. Formerly a member of a government and of a party, long exile from office has given Mr. Horsman an independence of position from which he has levelled his biting invectives as frequently and more effectually against his quandom colleagues than against his conservative opponents. Hence he is regarded as one of the free-lances of debate, and hence also in great part the desire to hear him address the house. Last evening, however, he afforded his listeners no piquant personalities or partisan pleasantries of any kind, and so far his speech was a disappointment to those who came for the amusement of hearing a man abuse his friends. Whether he thought the occasion too solemn and too serious for mere party or personal warfare he gave little scope last night to his peculiar vein of sarcasm—and it is a rich one. He dwelt chiefly on the government proposal for the endowment of a Roman Catholic University, and pointed with something like contempt to the fact that the successor to Lord Derby's policy proposed as one of the remedial measures for Ireland, the destruction—for such would be the result—of the very best measure which Lord Derby had passed for Ireland—the establishment of the national school system! Nothing could be clearer than his demonstration of the success os that system and of the absurdity of proposing its overthrow as a measure of conciliation. Judging from a smile on Lord Mayo's face, the good humoured Irish Secretary admitted the truth of Mr. Horsman's allegation that he was to be commiserated on being made the official exponent of such a miserable policy as the government proposed for Ireland.

The noble lord, said Mr. Horsman, looked into his despatch-box and did not find his policy there; he fumbled with his papers and did not find it there; he looked into the face of the Prime Minister, it was not there. The eyes and laughter of the whole house were directed towards Mr. Disraeli, but the Memphian Sphynx was not more impassive than the Prime Minister. You might have expected to read upon him the inscription, "A priest of Amenophis, supposed to be 4,500 years old." As London's "distant din" only "soothed the sleep" of the Twickenham philosopher, who refused to write "more Essays on Man" all the Argus eyes of the House of Commons only found the Prime Minister more impenetrable than before. He looked the perfection of Loyola's training—*perinde ac cadaver*. Mr. Horsman also remarked with happy effect that at the very time Lord Mayo was proving to the House, by three hours' statistics, the prosperity of Ireland, and that there was nothing to do, the Constitution was suspended. Mr. Horsman was not strong in voice on this occasion; he was frequently obliged to pause and to refresh himself with a mouthful of water. The burly member for Brighton, who equalised the supply of liquid to Mr. Horsman's demand, incontinently suggested the performance of a similar function at a celebrated sitting of the Olympians, by the most awkward of the gods, to the intense amusement of the assembly. Mr. Corance interposed a brief speech between Mr. Horsman and Mr. Lowe, the effect of which was to clear the House of by far the largest portion of its members.

The announcement that Mr. Lowe was "up" caused the House to fill again. The right hon. gentleman, without any preface, plunged into the thickest of the battle. Mr. Lowe may have been the author of the phrase "Tipperary tactics." On the floor of the House of Commons, he certainly practices them. He does not, like a leader, marshal an array, but he fights like a soldier from the ranks. The larger portion of his speech last night consisted of an attack on the land scheme of "his hon. friend" Mr. Mill; and it must be confessed he showed no mercy. With his audience it was easy to obtain sympathetic cheers when he rinsed the finely worn texture of the great political economist into a ravelled rag, and hung it out as an object to frighten the ravens of revolution from the pastures of property. All the cheering which this part of his speech evoked came from the Conservative side of the house, and the measure of its effect cannot be better described than by saying that it produced the dawn of a smile on Mr. Disraeli's countenance. It was otherwise when he denounced the existence of the Established Church in Ireland. During this part of his oration the Ministerial benches were mute, while the Opposition ones were ringing with plaudits. It was less an onslaught on the Irish Church establishment than a solemn condemnation and delivery of judgment. Take, Mr. Lowe seemed to say, this last and only badge of conquest to the place whence it came, and let it be hanged till it be dead.

Mr. Mill, who had been making notes of Mr Lowe's vivacious criticism (for reasoned reply it was not) on his pamphlet was expected to rise when Mr. Lowe had concluded, but Mr. Hughes, Mr Vance, Mr Jocob Bright (who delivered an excellent and well-received maiden speech) and Mr. Agar-Ellis interposed. When Mr. Mill at length was called on by the speaker his rising was accompanied by a sympathetic cheer from several admiring members below the gangway. All the prejudices which favoured Mr. Lowe were opposed to Mr. Mill. He had to work his way up hill against an unwilling, if not a hostile audience, and he had to do this without any of the weapons of the experienced and adroit orator who knows how to play on the feelings of his audience. Mr. Mill has but one art—the art of reasoning. His thoughts are nothing if they are not clear, and how clear they are can only be truly known through the pure and pellucid language of his works. A philosopher in the House of Commons is an anomaly. The precision of Mr. Mill's mind would be a fetter on his oratory, even if nature endowed him more abundantly with the physical qualities which go a good way to make the popular speaker. As compared with his antagonist, Mr. Lowe, it may be said of him what the great Arnould said of a flashy competitor in his day. "He has the advantage of me in the drawing-room but he makes way for me on the staircase." Mr. Lowe rolls over opposing obstacles, and the rush of his narrow stream is heard at a great distance. Mr. Mill glides so noiselessly by, that you are scarcely aware of the wealth of waters till you actually overlook them. By the simple observation that Mr. Lowe's conception of political economy was that of a bundle of stiff, unyielding rules and maxims, applicable to all times and circumstances, he demolished nine-tenths of the criticism of the member for Calne. He did not, like Mr. Lowe, discard Fenianism as unworthy of consideration for though it may not be dangerous as a rebellion it was extremely dangerous as a symptom. The Irish in the colonies were not discontented, Why? Because in the colonies Irish men had every advantage that it was denied them at home. They had the land, they had no sectarian church, they had even a separate legislature. Thus even under the English crown and under the English flag, Irishmen could be tranquil and loyal. The analogy was obvious, and the argument was complete. Mr. Mill explained and defended the plan proposed in his pamphlet, and concluded a long speech at 11 o'clock. The Home Secretary closed the debate in a speech of the true official pattern, fluent, plausible, and cautious. He would not at present commit himself to any proposition for dealing with the Irish Church.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the third Irish Secretary in the house, resumes the debate this evening.

ENGLISH LAW AND TRADES' UNIONISM IN A NEW LIGHT.

(Times, March 13.)

A CASE just tried ot Manchester throws considerable light on a question of no slight interest at the present moment. It has been presumed, in consequence of a recent decision, that the funds of a Trade Union are entirely unprotected by law. These Unions, as now organized and put in action, are directed towards certain purposes "in restraint of Trade," and as such purposes are in a certain sense unlawful, the Unions themselves become illegally constituted bodies—bodies without a standing in Courts of Law, and therefore without resource against those who may wrong them. Now, at Manchester there is a Trade Union called the Operative House Painters' Association, which, among other purposes, undoubtedly aims at those considered to be in restraint of trade. Of this society one William Dodd was the Secretary and Treasurer, and he, it appears, had availed himself of the opportunities of his office to possess himself of its funds. The balance at the Bank in favour of the Society at Christmas last should have been 890*l*. 19s,, and this sum, according to a pass-book which the Secretary produced at the audits, was actually standing to its credit. In point of fact, however, the real balance, as shown at the Bank, was only 99*l*. 1s. 5d., the difference having been abstracted by the prisoner from time to time, and appropriated to his own use. Nor was there, indeed, any denial of the fact itself. The prisoner confessed that he had "had the money and had spent it," adding, however, to the avowal his conviction that "there was no law to reach him." This impression was in conformity with the popular belief on the subject; but some doubts seem to have been conceived upon the point, and Dodd was accordingly indicted for forging and uttering that false pass-book in which the Bank was made to acknowledge a larger debt to the Society than was shown by the true accounts. Against this charge no evidence was offered, but Mr. Ernest Jones, who appeared for the prisoner, framed his defence entirely on the presumption which the prisoner himself had entertained. He elicited from one of the trustees of the Society an admission that two of its rules provided for the support of members in case of strikes against their employers, and as the counsel for the prosecution allowed that such rules were "in restraint of trade," and therefore within the recent decision supposed to govern such questions, Mr. Jones confidently claimed an acquittal for his client. He said that the Operative House Painters' Association had no legal existence, that it had in law no funds and no banker's account, and that there could be no forgery in respect of such funds. The bankers, he argued, were not accountable to the Society, for the Society could not sue them, and so they had been defrauded. "It was like so much moonshine, so much air. The law said it was not possible the bankers could have funds of such an Association, for it was the money of an Association in restraint of trade." This argument no doubt represents the common presumption on the subject, but it was completely upset by the unhesitating decision of the Court.

It is remarkable that Mr. Justice Lush did not even call upon the counsel for the prosecution to answer this plea. He at one disposed of it by limiting the scope of the recent decision on which the argument was founded. According to this view the case would stand as follows:—Trade Unions are, in the original conception of such Associations, Friendly Societies, and there are certain Acts intended for the benefit of those Societies. When, however, a Union adds to its purposes of mutual relief those well-known purposes which are in restraint of trade, becomes an illegal Friendly Society, and it can no longer appear in a Court of Law as a Friendly Society, to claim benefit of those Acts by which Friendly Societies are protected. In short, the Society itself cannot in its corporate capacity, or under its own name, either sue or prosecute. But the individual members of whom the aggregate is composed do not therefore lose all their rights, nor are they unprotected by law, except in so far as they lose the protection given by the Friendly Societies Acts. In the case before us the money at the bankers "belonged to every member of the Association," and this money the prisoner had obtained by forgery. The mere fact that the funds were the property of a Trade Union "made no difference in the legal character of the offence." The prisoner, therefore, was convicted, and the impunity supposed to attach to such offences at once disappears.

If we rightly apprehend the force of this decision the grievance of Trade Unions practically vanishes—in fact, it only originated in a mistake of procedure. If the members who constitute a Union retain their individual or personal rights notwithstanding any forfeiture incurred by the corporate body, it would seem that a little adjustment of the pleadings would enable them to conduct a prosecution. Indeed, Mr. Justice Lush did extend his ruling beyond the case actually before him, for when Mr. Ernest Jones argued that in a case of embezzlement under the circumstances no indictment could lie, inasmuch as it would be necessary to prove to whom the money belonged, the Judge expressed his opinion that an indictment would lie. There might be, he said, some difficulty, inasmuch as the property could not be described as that of the illegally constituted Society, but "the property might be laid as that of all the members in their individual capacity." In short, it appears that the Manchester Operative House Painters' Association was under no legal disability, except that of proceeding under its corporate title. By other methods of procedure it might sue a Bank for its balance or indict an officer for embezzlement with as much success as attended the present prosecution. The advantage or convenience conferred on Friendly Societies by special Acts had been lost, for the Association was no longer a Friendly Society in the eyes of the law, but its members, for all that, were neither helpless nor unprotected.

It follows that though a Benefit Society has a legal existence, and a Trade Union applying its funds to trade purposes has none, the outlawry is by no means so complete or material as was imagined. We should infer, indeed, from the present decision that the famous case of "Hornby v. Close" might have been decided otherwise if it had been brought more judiciously before the Court. The conviction of Dodd might have been obtained on an indictment for embezzlement; it was not due merely to the fact that he was indicted for forgery. So long as a prosecution can be instituted otherwise than directly in the name of the Trade Union concerned the Courts are open to the proceedings. If an officer cannot be charged with embezzling the funds of a certain Society, he can still be charged with embezzlement, and the grievance of the Unions disappears. All that can be said is that they are not Friendly or Benefit Societies if they extend their purposes to restraint of trade; and this is not unreasonable ruling. The difference between a Benefit Society pure and simple and a Society which, while professing purposes of relief expends larger sums in attempts to control and organize trade, is a real difference. Unionists may, if they choose, plead for the recognition of Trade Societies also, and ask that a genuine Trade Union may have its standing ground as well as a genuine Friendly Society in the eyes of the law, but the two purposes do undoubtedly differ, and it does not seem, after the decision at Manchester, that the disadvantage at which the Unions stand is very serious after all.

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MR. DISRAELI'S EDUCATION OF HIS PARTY.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Lord Russell observed last night in the House of Lords that I "boasted at Edinburgh that, while during seven years I opposed a reduction of the borough franchise, I had been all that time educating my party, with the view of bringing about a much greater reduction of the franchise than that which my opponents had proposed."

As a general rule, I never notice misrepresentation of what I may have said; but as this charge against me was made in an august assembly, and by a late First Minister of the Crown, I will not refrain from observing that the charge has no foundation. Nothing of the kind was said by me at Edinburgh.

I said there that the Tory party, after the failure of their Bill of 1859, had been educated for seven years on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and during that interval had arrived at five conclusions, which, with their authority, I had at various times announced—viz.:—

1. That the measure should be complete.
2. That the representation of no place should be entirely abrogated.
3. That there must be a real Boundary Commission.
4. That the country representation should be considerably increased.
5. That the borough franchise should be established on the principle of rating.

And that these five points were accomplished in the Act of 1867.

This is what I said at Edinburgh, and it is true.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. DISRAELI.

Downing-street, March 6.

(*Times, March* 9.)

IT is always a satisfaction to a righteous man to be corrected in an unjust judgment. He enjoys the privilege of restoring to his true position some one whom, more perhaps through the infirmities and limitation of human faculties than from wilful error, he had misjudged. We wonder whether Lord Russell duly appreciated this pleasure on Saturday morning when he read Mr. Disraeli's answer to his taunts in the House of Lords. We speak of Lord Russell because it was to him the reply was specially addressed.

But were we not all in the same delusion? Had not every one of us, according to his humour chuckled or wondered at the extraordinary boast supposed to have been made at Edinburgh by Mr. Disraeli that he had "educated" his party? The education was, of course, a fact. No one denies, or can deny, that through the clever management of last year—aptly compared by Mr. Lowe at the time to the treatment by which we reconcile a shying horse to a milestone or any other object of affright—the great Conservative party had been led to receive with triumph at the close of the Session that from which they would have recoiled with horror at its beginning. But it now appears that Mr. Disraeli was never so frank, or, as some would call it, indiscreet, as to boast of what he had accomplished. He writes a letter, somewhat late in the day, to undeceive the world. He had borne the misrepresentation with equanimity until Lord Russell adopted it and repeated it in the House of Lords. Then he broke his long indignant silence, and gave Lord Russell that virtuous pleasure of which we have spoken, modified perhaps by some feeling of pain that he was no more to enjoy the monopoly of letter-writing than the monopoly of Liberalism.

We must be frank. Our virtue is imperfect. We lament the destruction of another pleasing error. The old traditions are slipping from us, and a critical and jealous world will allow no new myths to grow up and fill their places. The conduct of the French Guard at Fontenoy is proved not to have been so magnificently polite as we were taught in earlier years. Victor Hugo confesses that Cambronne never refused to surrender with the lofty disdain attributed to him by patriotic historians. The magnates of Hungary did not shout with passionate enthusiasm, "*Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa.*" Mr. Disraeli will not have it that in the social excitement of the hour at Edinburgh he revealed the truth about the "education" of his party. And there is no getting out of it. Mr. Disraeli was not guilty of the frank arrogance with which we credited him. There is, indeed, abundance of secondary evidence that he was thus imprudent. Did not one Conservative country member grumblingly complain almost immediately of Mr. Disraeli's ingratitude in stigmatizing as doltish and ignorant those who had followed him so faithfully? But the primary evidence is conclusive. The contemporary report in our own columns and the authorized edition of the speech published by Messrs. Blackwood differ in slight particulars, but the substance is the same. The egotism of "I" is softened into the official "we," but otherwise the two reports agree. In both Mr. Diraeli boasts that the Conservative party had been "educated," but the education he speaks of was given between 1859 and 1866, and was, as far as he stated, confined to five principal lessons, among which the acceptance of Household Suffrage does not count. The schoolmaster, in truth, dwelt only upon the elements of the instruction he had imparted, and left the crowning grace to be supplied by the memory or the gratitude of others. Far from being boastful, Mr. Disraeli was pitiably modest. This, however, is not the worst. We must acquit him of the fault of which he had been accused, but it is impossible not to see that a new charge must instantly arise against him. What we had believed was that Mr. Disraeli had made a perfectly accurate but very arrogant statement; what we are driven to recognize is that he made a very modest statement, but deficient in every element of accuracy. Let us consider what Mr. Disraeli did say at Edinburgh. He declared that he had, as the spokesman of the Conservatory chiefs, taught the Conservative party between the years 1859 and 1866 five things, which, as a large party slow to move, they had to learn "under pressure." In the words of his letter on Saturday, "the Tory party after the failure of their Bill of 1859 had been educated for seven years on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and during that interval had arrived at five conclusions." The real truth is that four out of the five they had learnt before, and the fifth, so far from being instilled into the minds of the docile party at the back of the Premier during seven long years of apprenticeship, was learnt by a flash of institution,—by the power, as Mr. Disraeli himself expressed it, of "unerring instinct"—in the course of a couple of nights. Take the points separately. After the failure of the Bill of 1859 the Tory party was taught that any measure of Parliamentary Reform must be complete. If any truth more clearly than another had been recognized before 1859, it was this. It was an axiom invariably enunciated whenever Mr. Locke King brought forward his County Franchise Bill, which was first introduced nearly ten years before 1859, and it was adopted not merely by Tories, but by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons. The next canon of Reform taught to the Tory party was that the representation of no place should be entirely abrogated. This is another statement which conflicts not a little with our recollections. This principle was embodied in Lord Derby's Reform Act of 1859, it was then supported by the whole force of the Tory party; who showed no unwillingness to accept it, and the only change between 1859 and 1867 was that in the latter year, the representation of four places was entirely abrogated on a recommendation very properly made by the Conservative Ministry, but against the feelings of a large section of the Conservative party. The third essential truth laid down was the necessity of a real Boundary Commission. Again, we recollect that a Boundary Commission was a part of the Bill of 1859 enthusiastically supported by all Conservatives, and we seem to have heard very often that Mr. Disraeli's proposal, in the year 1857, to make the Inclosure Board the Boundary Commissioners,—a proposal dropped in 1867,—was applauded by the late Mr. Ellice as a most sagacious solution of a difficult question. Again, there was a great truth inculcated, that the county representation should be considerably increased. Can it be possible that even the Tories are so dense that this had to be hammered into their heads between 1859 and 1866? We cannot do them the wrong which their leader imputes to their charge. When was it?—in 1850 or 1849—it was in Mr. Joseph Hume's time, and he has been dead now many years—that Mr. Disraeli first proved the insufficiency of the county representation, and Mr. Hume, "the most good-natured of men," at once admitted a truth, which the Conservatives, though it was very much to their interest, succeeded, we are told, in learning after long and painful teaching, some eighteen years after. But what are we to say of Mr. Newdegate? Can we forget Mr. Bentinck's figures? Did not the Bill of the Aberdeen Ministry in 1854 propose to increase the representation of the counties? How is it possible in the face of such facts to admit that "the Tory party after the failure of their Bill of 1859 had been educated for seven years," and had only then learnt these conclusions? There is but one of the five axioms thus arrayed they can be said to have learnt in this interval between 1859 and 1866, and that is that the borough franchise should be based on rating, and this truth, as we have said, Mr. Disraeli declared, on another occasion, was apprehended by the "unerring instinct" of the House of Commons.

Accuracy is an excellent quality. We can well understand how Mr. Disraeli must have chafed under the accusation so often brought against him. He was accused of that which he did not say, and nothing can be more painful to a man of punctilious accuracy. But it is very unlucky that the thing he did not say, and men thought he had said, was accurate, while the things he did say, and men gave him no credit for, were inaccurate. The situation is embarrassing, and in the dilemma thus presented it is difficult to determine which horn is the less acceptable. On the whole we think, with the greatest respect for Mr. Disraeli, and owing the too probable laxity of our own virtue, that we should have preferred to let the matter rest where it was. It is not easy to get rid of a fable which has so much truth in it as that which represented him in a boastful mood at Edinburgh; and in the attempt to do what he cannot hope to succeed in accomplishing the new Premier has drawn attention to a string of inaccuracies which had passed unnoticed. To be arrogant is, after all, not the highest of crimes, especially when your friends have condoned it, and Mr. Disraeli's defence is only another proof of the dangerous facilities of pens, ink, and paper.

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Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED. And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND WATCH viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. Open face double cases.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open face double cases.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	... ...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS,
25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle
Roseine. Purple. Blue. Crimson. Red.
Magenta. Violet. Green. Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine. Mauve. Brown. Scarlet. Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Logislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
demand		1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11½
3	do.	1/11 7/16
2	do.	1/11 3/8
1	do.	1/11 5/16
On demand		1/11¼
On Scotland		1/11¼

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th April 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	„
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 11¼d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
„ 4 do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	„
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	„
On demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	„
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	„
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11 5/16d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 „
3 do. .. .. 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, *23rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—MESSRS. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London........No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ „ 4 „
„ 12 „ „ „ 5 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank o India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED a MECHANIC acquainted with the beating and keeping in order STEAM FRAME and CIRCULAR SAWS. Apply to Mr. McKENZIE, Tank Bunder, Saw Mill.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 30 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, under the Local Fund Committee of Dhawar. Salary Rupees 100 per mensum, with One Rupee per diem as travelling allowance when out in the districts.

None need apply who are not acquainted with Surveying and Plan Drawing. A knowledge of English and Canarese or Marathi indispensable.

Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the President Local Fund Committee, Dharwar.

L. REID,
Collector and President, L. F. Committee.
Dharwar, Collector's Office, 20th March 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to
1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, the ARNOULD'S LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to J. C. PINTO, Alexandra Hotel.

TO LET, two FURNISHED COTTAGES at Paunchgunny. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to L. LAWSON, No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort.
9th April 1868.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS.
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
„ Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.

Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUSE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, a handsome CARRIAGE, fitted with Shutters for Monsoon use, made to order for this country by Thrupp and Maberly, of Oxford Street. It has been in use since 1865. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

FOR SALE, MAHABULESHWAR POTATOES, best quality, in baskets of 4 maunds. Rs. 12 per basket.—Cash.

COLZA OIL, in drums of 5 Gallons. Rs. 12 per drum.—Cash. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late, Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price is—In Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*·

London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—CHESSON & WOODHALL, and *Duftur Ashkara* Press; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Mooltan—DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Bennian & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £80.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.

The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge of Esplanade Cross Road.

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Baggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 8th April, 1868.

Holloway's Pills.—Diarrhaea and Bowel Complaints.—These maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be every where known that both cholera and diarrhaea depend on the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can expel either with ease and expedition. They concentrate in a surprising degree purifying, alterative regulating and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholosomely, controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, manhood, and old age.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2½. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers..............Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only.............................„ 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage: HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE. Also a few sets of fresh Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts; Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

			Rs.	
CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at	12	per dozen.
	„	pints at	7½	„
	St. Laurent	quarts at	18	„
	Chateau Beitasse	at	25	„
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at	25	„
	„ Champagne	at	35	„
FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.				
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at	30	p. doz.
	„	pints at	16	„
	Imperial	quarts at	32	„
	„	pints at	17	„
	Die Perle des Rheins	quarts at	35	„
	Moselle	at	24	„
	„	pints at	13	„
	Johannisberg	quarts at	33	„

GADDUM & Co.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole erm of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	CIVIL. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COM ANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.

I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.

II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.

If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy—*long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.

IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.

Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. &c., AT BANDORA HILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Bandora Hill, the Household Furniture, Plated, and Glassware, &c. &c., of John S. ELMORE Esq., proceeding to Europe,—consisting of Cut Glassware, two Dinner Services, two Sets Plated Ware' treble and single light Hanging Lamps, Candlesticks with Shades, Blackwood Conversation and Reclining Couches, Carved Drawing Room Tables, Wardrobes, Four-post Bedsteads, Camp-Cots, Cheffoniers, Dining Plates, Chairs, Screens, Dressing and Bath Room and Dispensing Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

1 Case Linen Shirts.
2 Cases Imitation Coral Strings.
2 do. Berlin Wool.
2 do. Muslin.
4 do. T. Red Dimitty.
2 do. Prints
8 do. Dyed Madapollams.
100 Dozen Port Wine, 1st quality.
50 do. do. 2nd do.
100 do. Sherry Wine, 1st do.
100 do. do. 2nd do.
50 do. Champagne.

On account of the first purchaser, Mr. Tonkin, 30 Pictures in gilt frame, 2 Panorama Balls. 4½ Pairs Candlesticks, 7 Tea Sets, 1 doz. Linen Shirts, and 2 Fruit Sets &c.

On account of the first purchaser, Hassom Dada—

2 Cases Needles each 500 m.
1 do. do. „ 500 m.
2 do. Fish Hooks „ 500 m.
1 do. do. „ 851 m.
3 do. Packing Needles, each 25 m.

Bombay, 13th April 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS WARE, &c. &c., AT No. 38, MEADOW STREET.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass Ware, &c., of H. T. Sumner, Esq., proceeding to Europe, comprising Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Plated Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Frames, Pints and Quarts Decanters, a Mahogany Case of best plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Tea Set, Dessert Knives and Forks, Bread Baskets, Butter Pot, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round Table, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Clothes Press, Dining Table, Sideboard, Screens, Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Towel Horses, a Plated three-lights Hanging Argand Lamp, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, China Matting, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensits and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues; and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, in Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., comprising Handsome Blackwood Dining, Pier, Circular and other Tables; Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Whatnots, Side Board, Screens, Fourpost Bedstead, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Lamps, Table Ornaments, &c. &c.

No Catalogues; and the property is now on view

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CAZEE SYED STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, the following valuable Property, subject to conditions which will be produced at the time of sale,—all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and premises newly built and erected herein, situate in Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road or Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the north by the property of a Musjid, and on or towards the South by the property of Thucker Cullianjee Ramjee, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the respective Nos. 685 and 686, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 77.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT No. 25, NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 25 Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the handsome Household Furniture, Open Carriage, Brougham, Horses, &c., of Surgeon Major Broughton, proceeding to the Neilgherries, comprising rich thin plain Victoria Pattern Glassware, a Handsome Crystal Dessert Set, with Parisian Ware. Plated and Centre Pieces, White and Gold Plates, &c, for Plated Dinner Set Handsome Dinner Dessert Breakfast and Tea Services, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Dishes, Tea Set, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, a Mahogany Case of Dessert Knives and Forks, and Spoons and Forks, for 12, Salvers, Cutlery, &c., elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Side Board, and Side Table, Round, Dining, and Folding Tables, Chairs, Screens, two large Writing Tables, Book Shelves, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a pair of richly Carved half round Pier Tables, Drawing Room Couches, and Chairs, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, a pair of Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c

AT 2 P. M.

A really handsome and stylish English-built four seated Open Carriage, by Thorn. A pair of handsome young Bay Arab Horses, two Sets of Plated Double Harness. An English-built Circular Glass fronted four-seated Brougham. A splendid showy Grey Harness Horse, and a handsome large and powerful Bay Cape Horse. Two old Broughams, and two sets of single Harness, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from TUESDAY the 14th instant, after 12 noon.

AUCTION SALE AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICES AT THE FORT, IN THE CHURCH GATE STREET, AND LOWER COLABA.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Office, the following, viz.

Lead, Wooden Blocks, empty Tin Cases, Clamps, Iron old and Zinc Plates, Instruments, Zinc Slab &c.

Also immediately after which, at the Colaba Office, Iron Casks, Wooden Doors, Brackets, Pigeon Holes, Blocks, empty Casks, Wooden Top Poles, Old Iron Pieces, Wooden Poles, Iron Shigree, Wooden Horses, Tables, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Slate Miniature Billiard Table, in good order by Stevens of London.

Bombay, 10th April 1868. BENNETT & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY AUCTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, PLATED, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANOFORTE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c. &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the property of R.T Reid, Esq., LL.D., proceeded to England, consisting of handsomely carved Blackwood Household Furniture, viz., Round, Dining, Dressing, Washing, and Pier Tables; Conversation and Cleopatra Couches; Cots with Matrass complete; Drawing Rooms, Dining, Easy, Rocking and other kind Chairs; Wardrobes, Cupboards, Paper and Gown Presses, Sideboards, Screens, Whatnots, and Book Shelves, Hanging Argand Lamps, Table Ornaments, English and Cambay Carpets; Glass, Plated, and Porcelain Ware; Pictures, a first-rate Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Allison and Allison, with cover, a first-rate double-barrelled Gun by Westley Richards, in case complete, a small collection of Law and other Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

An English-built Carriage, with a pair of Bay Arab Horses and Harness, complete.

A Office Shigram, with a Horse and Harness complete, and Hunting Saddle and Bridle.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 13th April 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
9 „ „ Madapollams.
5 „ „ Jaconnets.
10 „ „ Drills.
7 „ „ T. Cloths.
5 „ Government Navy Duck.
6 „ Navy Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
6 Cases Grey and White Dhoties.
4 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
4 „ Muslin.
4 „ Ghattee Sarries.
4 „ Silk and Cotton Sarries.
3 „ T. Red Handkerchiefs.
10 „ Bengal Stripe.
4 „ T. Red Dimetty.
3 „ Printed Muslin.
2 „ of Stationary.
1 Cask Brass Knobs.
1 „ Iron Latches.
5 Cases handsome Real Stone China Table Ornaments, and Flower Vases.
5 Cases of Tobacco.
1 „ China Toys and Tea Services.
2 „ Tumblers.
1 „ Paper Machie Trays, richly inlaid with mother-o'-pearl.
10 Cases, each 250, double Sheathing Felt.
60 Boxes superior old Cognac Brandy.
1 Case Emerald Green Wall Shades,
6 Horizontal Engines, 6 Carriages for Railway Frames, Standard, &c.

A second-hand Gentleman's and Lady's Saddles with Bridle complete.

On account of Mr. Tonkin—

3 Cases Port Wine and 2 dozens of Mozelle. By order of the Mortgagee—

2 Pairs Diamond Earrings.
1 Do. do. and Emerald Earrings.

By order of Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co.—

On account and risk of the Indentors, Issoobhoy Adumjee and Esmalljee Allybhoy—

35 Cases Pot Paper, recently arrived per ship "Her Majesty."

SALE OF BARGES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to close Partner's account, 3 Teak Barges, built in Rutnagherry, each of about 50 Tons burthen, with Stores, as they lie near the Town Custom House.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Moorarjee Cullianjee, the Mortgagee, on account of Venayekrao Hurrichundjee, Esq., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Oart called Raswaddy in the New Line Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which said piece of ground premises contains by admeasurement 142½ feet in length and 56 1/4 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 136 of Pension, and No. 132 of Tax, bounded on the north by the public road called Lower Chawl Street, on the south by the vacant ground formerly belonging to Buggajee Punt, on the east by property of the house formerly belonging to Rambhut Madkholka and partly by the premises formerly the property of Jugguunath Gopall Poy, and on or towards the west by the ground and premises of Shreecrishnajee Luxmonjee.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, and the following day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Stores, the Household Furniture. Plated, Glass, Porcelain Ware, Harmonium, &c., of a Gentleman changing his Residence, consisting of rich Cut Glassware for 18, Chaste Rose and White Dinner Services for 24, a variety of the newest Dessert Services, a set of Plated-ware for 15 persons by Elkington & Co., thickly Plated Hot-Water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames of fine designs, treble and single light Pedestal Candelabra, sets of Silver-plated Knives and Forks for Dessert use, rich Drawing Room suits of the finest Blackwood, elaborately carved and well made Conversation and Reclining Couches, Sideboards, Teapoys, What-nots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Music Stand, Book-shelves, Chiffoniers, Screens, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Marble and Alabaster Vases, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpets, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense Room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

HILL TEAS.—From the Dehra Doon Tea Company, in Tins of 2 and 5 lbs. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.

The Property of a Gentleman about to leave India:—

A Light Buggy.

A West End single-seated Office Brougham, perfect, for a Barrister.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 13th April 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

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